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Vol. XVII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

For the Herald and Journal. OUR PRESIDING ELDER.

It was a fair but sultry day In summer, The cerulean sky
Was cloudless, and the seorching ray Of day's bright king resistless tay On plain and rivulet. The sigh Of whispering breezes was unheard; The music of the singing bird Was silent; and the forest leaf That bent so gently to the blast Now hung its head, as if in grief To think its days of motion past. It was a very task to breathe The passive, sluggish air: All nature faintly drooped beneath The sun's vehement glare. But through the long, long sultry day, Unmindful of the heated air And dusty roads, his only care Was to encourage and sustain His brethren; and with them to gain A mansion in the heaven of love.

The prescher's friend—I see him His searching eve, his noble brow, His pleasant smile and manners kind, Bespeak a cultivated mind.

'Twas winter. The wild, chilly blast Was whistling by the door: The sky with clouds was overcast; The snow and hail were sweeping past. But hark! above the roar Of this wild tempest, faintly steals The rumbling sound of carriage wheels. O, who so reckless, that he dare To brave this storm, its terrors bear? To find a shelter in our homes. And kindly welcome he shall meet. Our comforts he shall share; The parlor neat, its genial heat And cushioned seat-yes, we will greet Him with a welcome rare. We'll strive by kindness to remove The thought of friends at home; We'll try by our respectful love To make him oftener come. Again I see our traveller's face:

The Conference year is past: With others he has met to trace The workings of the last; And for the coming year to place On Zion's bulwarks vast The faithful watchmen of the Lord. But O the toil, the vexing care, That now distracts his mind; He listens to this preacher's prayer, The place, could be but find One nook exempt from sorrow's tear, Where he is not required to hear The private woes of half the nation. And sympathize with each relation! Man's days are few, and they are fraught With sorrow, care and trouble: But I have often sadly thought Our Elder's share was double. There's not a station, but they have A special reason why
A gifted preacher should be sent To teach them how to die. Stands single and alone; And he, of all the human race, Could rightly fill a throne. But if the Elder don't dispense The bounteous gifts of Providence To suit the varied throng. Q let us think his common sense, (Not want of true benevolence,)

NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT.

feel, and which there is even a strong temptation

to magnify as the means of obtaining a release

from obligations hitherto deemed sacred and in-

violable. I have briefly indicated the process by

which many of our Christian students, designated

for the ministry by the most unequivocal marks

of a divine vocation, contrive to stifle their own

convictions, and elude the sacred claims of the

church and the crucified Savior. I can truly af-

firm that no other instances of religious defection

and recreancy to sacred duties are wont to fill

me with sorrow so profound and inconsolable. I

habitually look upon pious students with the deep-

est interest, as in a peculiar sense the property

of Christ, not only as the purchase of his blood

and the trophies of grace, but as the probable and fit

instruments to be chosen for the enlargement of his

kingdom. It is to be expected that many, so provi-

dentially prepared by literary training, should be

divinely called to the ministry of reconciliation; and

it is matter of unfeigned thankfulness, but none of

surprise, that so large a proportion of converted

students become deeply impressed with the duty

of devoting themselves to this great work. Few,

I believe, who maintain a devotional, cross-bear-

ing spirit, ever fall into serious or lasting doubts

They may be permitted to pass through seasons

of trial and self-examination for the establishment

of their faith and for the attainment of a higher

moral preparation for the exigencies of their

holy vocation; but few sincere souls, I am per-

suaded, will ever be left to discard, as the result

of fancy or of enthusiasm, these awful impres-

sions of the highest duty. They who have been

seduced by ambition, or indolence, or unbelief

or self-indulgence, from the higher walks of piety,

do, indeed, bring upon themselves a moral state to which distrust and distaste, and absolute repug-

nance, in regard to their proper mission, are no

tural and unavoidable. They are no longer fit to be ministers of Christ; but this does not annul

their call nor its binding obligations. The bur-

den rests upon them none the less because the

strength to bear it is gone. They have clearly

fallen into the snare of the devil, and there is

only one way of escape. They must revert to

must return to their first love-must revisit the

out the authenticity of their heavenly calling.

the most carnest and truth-loving of our evangeli-THE CALL TO THE MINISTRY. cal churches. And as truth in all its forms and phases has its literature, so has error. And why, BY DR. OLIN. f error has its apostles and martyrs, should it not also have its literature? Rome in some circum-There is among our educated Christian young stances has condemned the press, but now in this country, where her votaries will read something. men a grievous offence, so common as to have become a sign of the times, and so full of evil she is hard at work to provide reading which may tendencies as to call loudly for exposure and de-nunciation. I refer to the levity with which so bles are so thickly strewn that "the faithful" many treat their early vows of consecration to the cannot avoid them, the Douay Bible, always ac-Christian ministry. Under convictions of duty companied with notes, is permitted. And where and of a heavenly calling, always deeply felt and people will think and must reason, "the Catholic gratefully recognized in seasons of high religious faith" is argued, and plausible, but most sophisenjoyment and spiritual devotion, they begin or tical apologetic productions are circulated in prosecute their literary career as a preparatory abundance. These are calculated—as they are raining for the sacred office. With seasons of often, we fear, designed-to deceive the simple. And the influence they sometimes have over depression or declension come doubts, and reluctance, and dissatisfaction, with plans of life which those who are not read in controversy is really really present few alluring aspects to the luke-warm, worldly-minded Christian. Such occalamentable. The unblushing confidence with which the Jesuitical defenders of Rome assert sions are often chosen for testing the validity of their heresies, take some minds by surprise .the call to a work involving many sacrifices, and They are subdued by the fiery eyes of the lion, for which high spirituality and entire consecration and surrender without a struggle. to Christ are confessedly indispensable qualifica-Puseyism is Romanism under a new guise. Its tions. It is then no difficult task to discover deficiencies which the least sensitive conscience must

arrogant assumption of ministerial power, church exclusiveness, and sacramental grace, are the God has honored that venerable man, and why very essence of Popery. And these dogmas are boldly and industriously propagated in books and periodicals, numerous and various.

From the Methodist Quarterly Review.

READING.

BY REV. DR. PECK.

(Concluded.)

to increased exertions in reading, is the multipli-

tion and destructive influence of

esies in the land

3. Another reason which should stimulate us

The most extravagant and ruinous doctrines

are propagated with a zeal which puts to shame

We need scarcely mention Millerism, Mormonof which have their various publications.

It must be obvious that from these sources the posed to ruinous deception. They are the indi- nouned all hope of wordly gain or honor; and viduals who fall an easy prey to the different governed solely by a solemn sense of duty, and a forms of error. It is not always the true policy to suppose that novel and strange conceits are so the most arduous work of a traveling Methodist absurd that they will deceive nobody, and so preacher. He expected poverty, persecution, leave them to themselves. Honest and good people are often strangely beguiled from the simplicity of the gospel, and utterly and irrevocably ruined before their shepherds are aware of the

to increase the action of the machinery which is to produce the means of knowledge, and to scatter those means plentifully among the people?have full scope where the mists of ignorance and of her literature. Let the Bible and the writings of the great Protestant authors but be familiar to the people, and they will be covered as with a

teachers of heresy. the aggressions of a corrupt literature.

Let the mind be furnished with wholesome nutriment, and it will nauseate the trash which is afloat. There will be no appetite for the foolish fictions—as false to nature as they are corrupt in principle-which are published and circulated in abundance. Mere maxims of prudence and warnings will not keep from our family circles the objectionable publications of the day. Reading is a want which all but mere muck-worms feel. Habits of sober thought and profitable reading only can naturally be expected to pre- his work was most noble, and in it he had sucvent injurious contact with bad or unprofitable cess. Hardened sinners were aroused, alarmed, first principles, or be irretrievably ruined. They

happier as well as better and abler men, by every encouraging and admonishing upon the subject, encounter with difficulties and every blast of adversity. These are God's chosen methods of sale at the Book Room, and they can be furnished discipline, and his appointed conditions of all em- with them if they wish. And we must be perinent success. So true is this, even in common mitted to say that, in consequence of the neglect life, that we do not hesitate to pronounce the most of this, we have serious fears that our Methodism unfavorable auguries of an educated young man, is degenerating. Could we wake up our minis-who in his plans of life, makes an over-careful try upon this subject, we should gain a leading provision for self-indulgence and an exemption object. What changes might not be effected in from severe toils and trials. If he will not push one short year by a vigorous effort upon the part from the shore till he has taken pledges for a smooth sea and a favorable breeze—if he must duce the people to read them?

at all events have sumptuous fare, and fine linen, and houses of cedar, he insists on conditions Nonsense! Who does not know that time can which neither Heaven nor earth will grant, and always be found to do what we very much desire. which are wholly incompatible with the performance of great actions, or the formation of great which is lounged away, whiled away, gossiped characters. In religion this timid, selfish spirit, to whatever extent it may exist, is subversive of great and glorious results would follow! If our the best principles of the gospel. It is utterly young people would but spend a tithe of the time incompatible with faith, and in itself a mortal sin. We may not inquire too anxiously what Christ calls, and various other forms of mental dissipa-will demand of us in return for the blood he has tion, in reading the writings of Wesley, Fletcher, wheel and the heaven he has prepared for us; but Clarke, Watson, &c., how much better members of we know he will have nothing less than entire the church would they become, and how much consecration; and that we are to be ever ready would their religious comforts increase, and their "not only to be bound, but also to die for the prospects for heaven brighten! Let the ministry name of the Lord Jesus." It is precisely at this look to this matter: let parents awake to the great point of entire self-renunciation that the soul be- moral and religious interests of their offspring: comes endowed with the power of an endless life, let all consider the subject as it personally conand can do all things through Christ. If this is cerns them, and a great and general reformation an excellent attainment, usually reserved for ad- of character and habits cannot fail to follow.

vanced piety and matured graces, it may, never-theless, become the starting point of every Christian young man. Let him put on the Lord Jesus the preachers do nothing in the way of circulating our publica-Christ, and make no provision for the flesh, and he obtains the mastery over all resources, human means of colporteurs. We should like to see the experiment and divine, needful to the fulfillment of a glorious made in all our large cities.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE PREACHER.

" And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Mark 16: 15.

> Thy servant, Lord, obeys the call, And now he stands on Zion's wall, And while he goes o'er hill and plain, To suffer scorn, reproach and pain, Supported may he be.

And as he goes from place to place, And cries to all, Free grace! free grace! O let thy Spirit move, And though the instrument be weak, Lord, may thy servant ever speak

An humble life O may he lead, And ever in thy footsteps tread, And glorify thy name. To point the sinner unto thee And cry, Behold the Lamb!

And when from earth his spirit 's fled, Receive him up on high; To join the company above, And sing the Savior's dying love, In realms beyond the sky. Montgomery, Mass., March 3.

For the Herald and Journal.

OUR AGED MINISTERS.

Br. Stevens,-I venerate a pious, aged minister of any sect. I feel for him a reverence, a profound affection, that I feel for no other man. And I have no wish to condemn or check such feeling. quest of the world to God, and God loves him : and why should not I? But behold that aged, ism, and other similar offshoots of fanaticism, all worn-out itinerant! While our church was in her infancy, derided by the multitude, while "all manner of evil was said of her, falsely, for Christ's unlearned and unstable" will be constantly ex- sake," he entered her pale. He cheerfully rehard labor, hard beds, and poor fare, and he found them. On the back of his faithful beast, with his scanty, but choice library in his saddle bags, he hastened onward to "meet his appointments." The storm that deterred him, was a most severe one. No common obstacle checked his progress. Day after day, in chapel, school house, or hovel he preached the "unsearchable riches of Christ. His journey was often a rough one. It led, not The safety and efficiency of Protestantism consist in the diffusion of her literature. Her principles bear the light of investigation, and always and gnawing hunger often assailed him. He enhave full scope where the mists of ignorance and false philosophy are dispelled by the pure light Yet he was far from being unhappy. He remembered the cheering words of the apostle, "If we suffer with him, we shall also reign with him. He was "sorrowful, yet always rejoicing." The coat of mail against the shafts of the abettors and inconsistency of professors, the stubbornness of sinners, the sight of a sinking world, deeply griev-4. Such a course of reading and study as we ed his heart. But he constantly rejoiced insist upon will constitute a strong barrier against salvation of his own soul. He exulted "in hope of the glory of God." He joyfully sung as he rode onward, with his heart and eyes uplifted to

"I lodge awhile in tents below; Till I my Canaan gain: There is my house and portion fair; My treasure and my heart are there. And my abiding home!"

Happy man! Honored man! Infinitely mor honored than the greatest earthly monarch. For books. But we must bring this article to a close. converted. Believers were led into the precious We will conclude first by urging our people- blessing of perfect love. Saints were often con-

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1846.

sumy regions of divine grace and manifestation, one and all, old and younge-to an increased as a strained to "shout aloud for joy;" while despit ments, but of forevent, constant piety, have done the where stears convertisons and hy a significant constant in the constant of the production of the most of the most of the production of the position point of the most of the production of the

micisters, relating to their early labors, are read by nearly all with the liveliest interest. And the man object of the present article is, to remind our gray-haired fathers that, by relating to us what they have seen, and heard, and felt, in former days, of the grace of God, they will doubtless confer pleasure and profit on many. Thus may parture. Make haste, ye New England pioneers. to give us these precious reminiscences before you go home! They will cheer the whole clurch. But, beloved fathers, do give us your We are not ashamed of them, nor need names. you be. Let no misnomer diminish the interest of thrilling facts. Why should the honored name of Kibby be supplanted by fictitious "Eldad!"-

Come, old veterans, respond to our call! G.
Dorchester, March 3.

For the Herald and Journal.

IMPORTANCE OF SPIRITUAL RELIGION. Secondly; As to usefulness. But who is re-

ally, permanently useful? Who, on the whole, benefits his fellow being? That person only, who, during his whole life, does more for holiness than sin. He that exerts more influence in favor of true religion than against it, is the only really useful man. I am aware that many a man, who has lived and died a neglecter of religion, has been loudly extolled by thousands for extensive usefulness. And he may have been useful in a merely worldly sense, but not in the highest sense. He was not useful on the whole. He advanced man's temporal interests, but he opposed his spiritual interests. Now, in sight of eternity can we call such a man useful? Never! If we receive the Bible as a book of truth, we must assert that that man only is really useful, who is useful to souls! In fact, it can easily be shown that the benevolent moralist generally exerts a more pernicious influence upon his fellow men, than the openly wicked. And why? Because he exerts more influence against inward religion than the wicked man; scores declare that he is "as good as any church member." They are encouraged by him to live without repentance.—
Thus he is like a dam across the river of life.—
Every body sees this. Hence, if we except the inconsistent professor, such a benevolent moralist is the greatest of all abstrales the splitting of the provided by spared. He was doubtless a good to be spared. He was doubtless a good that the splitting of the spared to be spared. is the greatest of all obstacles to the salvation of prayed to be spared. He was doubtless a good souls. He may do much for man as to time, but nothing, and less than nothing for man as to eternity. And what are our temporal interests to our eternal? Infinitely less, O reader, than the smallest at the whole selection of the was doubtless a good man, for he had exerted himself to destroy idolarry, into which the Jews before his time, had fallen, and in his message to the prophet, he manifests a pious confidence in God. At this period, atom to the whole solar system! An archangel's the Assyrian army was encamped around Jerueloquence could give us no conception of the salem, and the management of the defence, in adamazing discrepancy! Othat every well-wisher dition to the ordinary responsibilities of governto his race could feel the great truth, that genuine piety is absolutely essential to substantial usefulness! The very fact that a person lives without repentance, without prayer, without love to God, must do more harm than all his good wishes, fair speeches, and generous donations can do The truth is, nothing is so useful as pious example; and nothing is so injurious as irreligious example. If words are louder than actions, actions are far more convincing, far more influential than words. A person is not useful according to what he says, but according to what he is. I would say to the moralist, sir, your morality is a good thing. You cannot do good, you cannot be saved without it. And it is equally true that you cannot be useful, cannot be saved, without something more. O moralist! O heartless professor! "One thing thou lackest!" A new heart. Thou art useless; thou art lost without this! \_\_ sick, in answer to the prayer of faith. (James 5: And who is willing to live and die, worthless to 15.)

die thus dishonorably ! But we should not forget that the best of us have done much harm to our fellows. We have neglected many duties; we have committed many s ns. We must, then, do much good to balance these evils. It requires no slight effort (if I may so speak) to square our accounts with the world. How few close their career, having done as much good as evil! But we should do this, and yet more .-The world should be better and happier on our acby us, they should gain something. O for holy ambition to do good! Well, it is sufficiently obvious that fervent piety is the chief qualification for usefulness. But let us glance at the details of such piety. It is composed in part of a holy example, deep humility, self-denial, strong faith, and ardent love to God and man. These graces we must possess and exhibit if we want to do much good. And these graces can only exist in connection with genuine piety; indeed, they are the essential elements of piety; and they are indispensable to usefulness. out a consistent example, a man pulls down with one hand, while he tries to build up with the other. Without humility, we cannot meekly bear persecution; and persecuted we shall be, in some way or other, if we "live godly in Christ Jesus." Without self-denial, we cannot make those various sacrifices that a useful life demands. With out strong faith, we shall " faint in the day of adversity," and thus prove that "our strength is small." Without ardent love to God and man, we cannot be happy amidst our labors and trials, nor scripturally expect the divine blessing

and inestimable advantages of society, and then

forth a single honest effort to benefit his soul !-

When my whole frame was but an ell in height; Sweetly as I recall it, tears do fall, And therefore I recall it with delight

I sported in my tender mother's arms, And rode a horseback on blest father's knee; Alike were sorrows, passions, and alarms, And gold, and Greek, and love, unknown to me.

Then seemed to me this world far less in size, Likewise it seemed to me less wicked far; Like points in heaven, I saw the stars arise, And longed for wings, that I might catch a star.

I saw the moon behind the island fade, And thought, "O, were I on that island there, I could find out of what the moon is made, Find out how large it is, how round, how fair!"

Wondering, I saw God's sun, through western skies, Sink in the ocean's golden lap at night, And yet upon the morrow, early rise,

And paint the eastern heaven with crimson light. And thought of God, the gracious heavenly Father,

Who made me and that lovely sun on high, And all those pearls of heaven, thick strung together, Dropped, clustering, from his hand o'er all the sky. With childish reverence my young lips did say The prayer my pious mother taught to me

Still to be wise, and good, and follow Thee!" So prayed I for my father and my mother, And for my sister, and for all the town; The king I knew not, and the beggar brother

"O, gentle God! O, let me strive alway

They perished, the blitbe days of boyhood perished, And all the gladness, all the peace I knew! Now have I but their memory, fondly cherished,-God! may I never, never lose that too.

Who, bent with age, went sighing up and down.

For the Herald and Journal.

A LIFE-LEASE. " And I will add unto thy days, fifteen years."

We are told that Hezekiah, one of Judah's kings, " was sick unto death;" that is, his disease the necessary neglect of the interests of the soul; but it is to be feared that he was in a frame quite unsuited to the dying hour. His example, however, affords no apology for living during a single moment, "such as we dare not die." Alas, how many, who profess to be seeking a better country when summoned thither, are smitten with fearfulness, and trembling, cling to the rocks of this great and vast wilderness, as their safest shel-

Our dust must return to dust, but when that event may take place, our wisdom is insufficient to decide, and we should rejoice that we are in his hands, who sees the end from the beginning; yet we may pray, unsinning, for longer life, i that prayer be offered in resignation; and we believe God, in many instances, has raised up the

And who is willing to live and die, worthers the world? Shame on the groveling wretch who has no desire to be useful!—who is content to thou shalt be with me; "and just before the allied thou shalt be with me;" and just before the allied armies of Judah and Israel went to recover Raand inestimable advantages of society, and then meanly go out of the world without having put forth a single honest effort to be useful by soul I.

Ahab, "I saw all Israel scattered upon the hills, Heaven forbid that the writer, or reader, live and as sheep that have not a shepherd;" but God said to Hezekiah, "I will add unto thy days, fifteen years," thus distinguishing him from all the heirs of death. Many have wished to know how long they are to live, and consequently think this king highly favored; and perhaps murmur that "kindness to the future, is not kindly given."-But let such look for a moment, at the king;how soon did he sigh that one day less than fifteen years remained. We know that each day brings us its measure nearer the grave, but it count. Mankind should not merely lose nothing generally seems to be afar off; and like the mirage in the desert, in appearance keeps its distance from us; but as the traveller sees yonder milestone, the king fixed his eye upon the hour that was to terminate his life-to remove his last lingering look from loved and loving ones-to interrupt the tenderest embrace. There hung the curtain all across his way, as the bourne of " that undiscovered country, from whence no traveller returns." Tremendous moment! when offers of pardon will be made no more-when at mercy's altar, I for the last shall bow-when it will be

written, "If he is unholy, let him be unholy still." We have watched the progress of disease as i preyed upon the consecrated clay-we have seen the crimson rose of decay, on the "warning cheek "-the hollow cough has broke upon the still midnight hour, and like a knell has entered the soul; but hope, like an angel, spread her wing above that pillow, while day by day

"The thin hot hand to ours more weakly clung."

"Each sweet good night fell fainter from the tongue."

In spite of the most alarming symptoms, we upon our efforts. These graces, in constant and vigorous exercise, will make us "mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." It was upon the pale brow, beautifully shaded by the these heavenly virtues that adorned our blessed raven, or auburn locks, we have involuntarily ex-Savior. And they gave energy and success to the pious labors of the apostles, of Baxter, Wesley, Coke, Schwartz, Edwards, Asbury, and a multitude of kimilred spirits in ancient and modern days. Even men of moderate natural endow-

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill. No. 12.

bued with the Holy Ghost? The joys of holiness are the very antepast of heaven, and the

But it is not only the glory of the church, it is her strength. Is the church weak, and her energies palsied? Let her but arise and become holy, and her former strength will return; her energies will be renewed, and her power will be such under God, that the strong hold of satan will give way before her; her cause will be onward, and the obstructions of modern infidelity, will be swept away, and truth will triumph. The faith of the church, would be like a mighty arm reaching up to heaven, and receiving the blessings held out to her, with as much confidence as a child would take a gift from its parent. Thus the possession of this blessing by individuals, and by the church, would be the highest glory, the greatest amount of strength, and the firmest faith, which are the things we so much need at the present

church that feeds on such food, will be a living

time.

The church has seen a long, dark night. The sable curtains of error, the thick mists of superstition, and the dark clouds of unbelief, have too long hung around us. The enemies of our beloved Zion have exclaimed, " where is now thy God." Millerism, Come-out-ism and Mormonism, have arisen, and with a powerful excitement, have driven away their thousands, but yet a remnant is left; yea, more than God reserved in Elijah's day, when he declared that he had " reserved to himself, seven thousand men that had not bowed the knee to Baal." There is more than this number even in our own beloved church. Let us. therefore, arise; and in the name of the Lord, set up our banners with the good old inscription, "Holiness to the Lord;" let us who are called to minister in holy things, present the subject before our congregations; let us enforce it in the class room, and urge it home by personal applications in our pastoral visits. Let us sink into the depths of it ourselves; and if we now enjoy it in some good degree, let us pray God to give us a fresh baptism of the Holy Ghost, to renew our commission from on high, that we may be men of God, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, laboring in word and doctrine, and seeing the fruit of our labors, even the salvation of souls. May the great Head of the church hasten the time when harmony prevail, when the watchmen shall see eye to eye in Zion, and all this mighty nation be brought under the mild influence of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and made partakers of the

" Joys of holiness below, And then the joys of heaven." Maine, Feb. 28.

For the Herald and Journal.

A SHORT EXHORTATION.

Dear Reader,--Let me ask how it is with thy soul? Art thou an enemy to God, fighting against him? grieving the Holy Spirit's influence turning a deaf ear to all the calls of God, both of Providence and of grace? the invitations of the blessed Gospel? are you saying "time enough yet?" "go thy way for this time"—procrasti-nating the day of repentance?

Stop, I entreat you in your wild career, and think of the worth of your soul-of the danger to which you are exposed—of the great obligations you are under to God;—think of the love of God, of the sufferings of the adorable Redeemer in the garden, and on Calvary. O remember that it was for you he suffered, for you he died, for you he intercedes. Will you, can you reject him longer? Will you bar the door of your heart against him? O think of death; that solemn hour is fast approaching; ah, yes, it will soon, very soon come. And when in the cold embrace of death, what wilt thou do without the grace of God. O the horrors of a death bed scene, of a sinner unsaved -his.time all gone, gracious privileges all gone; mercy out of sight. Stern justice staring the dying sinner in the face; the awful forebodings of a miserable eternity. O think of the solemn day of final retribution. What wilt thou say when he shall punish thee? O fly to Christ, and

For the Herald and Journal.

THE WAY TO DESTROY CLASS MEETINGS.

So far as experience serves me, I have always found that members are much more ready to attend class meetings when they have a leader that they like. But a leader that is fond of talking very long, and making long prayers, is seldom a popular one with his class. Such an one is generally apt to indulge in the mistaken notion that he is a sort of preacher; that he is above the others, and must, therefore, tire them out with a long harangue of common place remark at the commencement of the exercises, which he is quite fond of protracting much longer than one hour. This discourages the members, makes the meeting dull and prosy; and the idea of submitting to such irksome business every week, becomes loathsome, and they dread such "dead formality." I know some well meaning men, men of considerable talent too, that have actually driven away, in this manner, all but two or three members; and with these, they would spend two or more hours each week, without ever suspecting the true cause why others did not come! The minister should look into such matters; and if he cannot find a man for a leader, who has better sense and prudence, there are enough talented sisters who have, in most of the churches; and I see no harm in placing them in that capacity. Why could they not in some afternoon classes, composed entirely of females, do much better than the men?

A MALE MEMBER IN BOSTON.

# HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1846.

### CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

identity of Presbyters and Bishops-Testimony of the Father -Clement of Rome-Polycarp-Justin Martyr-Ignatius Irenaus-Jerome-St. Augustine-Hilary-Theodoret.

We argue the identity of Bishops and Presbyter in the second place, from the testimony of the fathers Clement of Rome is among the most authentic of the apostelic fathers. About A. D. 95, he wrote his celebrated epistle to the Corinthians. He rebukes them for degrading certain Presbyters from their Bishopric cano the encountry. He mentions but two orders in the ministry at Corinth, Bishops and Deacons. He makes not the slightest allusion to a single or prelatical Bishop in that church, but recognizes the expelled Presbyters as in the highest order. "The apostles preaching in countries and cities, appointed the first fruits of their labors to be Bishops and Deacons, having proved them by the Spirit." "It were a grievous sin," he proceeds to say, " to reject those who have faithfully fulfilled the duties of their episcopal office;37 and ammediately adds, "blessed are those Presbyters who have finished their course and entered upon their reward :" i. e., "blessed are those Presbyters who have thus faithfully performed the duties of their episcopal office; Bishops and Presbyters being used interchangeably as descriptive of the same order." Again, he says, "Who is there among you that is generous? who that is compassignate? who that has any charity? let him say, if this sedition, this contention and these schisms be upon my account, I am ready to depart; to go away whithersoever ye please; and do whatsoever ye shall command me; only let the flock of Christ be in peace, with the Elders that are set over it."+

Waddington, an Episcopalian, says of these pa sages. "The episcopal form of government was clearly not yet here [at Corinth] established, probably as being adverse to the republican spirit of Greece;" and Riddle says, "Clement himself was not even aware of the distinction between Bishops and Presbyters-terms which in fact he uses as sy-

Polycarp, the disciple of St. John, wrote, about A. D. 140, an epistle to the Philippian Church, which corresponds entirely with Clement in recognizing but two orders in the ministry, but differs from, or rather explains Clement, by invariably limiting them to Presbuters and Deacons. He uniformly represents the Presbuters as the rulers of the church, and the word Bishop does not once occur in his letter. He exhorts the Philippians " to be subject to the Presbyters and Deacons." St. Paul, in addressing the same church, mentions, as we have seen, only Bishops and Deacons. It is certainly a remarkable circumstance that the apostle should omit one order and Polycarp another, if the Bishops of the apostle were not the Presbyters of the father; and unless we admit their identity, we are compelled to the conclusion, that while this eminent Christian father, whose writings were publicly read in the primitive churches, enjoins reverence and obedience to the authority of Presbyters and Deacons as the rulers of the church, he utterly forgets to claim the same regard for a much highe and more important order of the ministry. Polycarp agrees with Paul (Titus 1:5-9) in describing the qualifications of Presbyters without referring at all to those which are necessary to a Bishop.

The philosopher, Justin Martyr, the contemporar of Polycarp, in describing the mode of worship in the first churches, limits its officers to two ordersthe Deacons and Antistest or Presidents, evidently meaning by the latter the Presbyters.

We thus advance into the second century, finding the Scriptures and fathers uniformly recognizing but two orders in the ministry, and these are obviously Presbyters and Deacons. According to Mosheim and the best authorities, it was in this century that the title of Bishop began to be appropriated distinctively to the Elder who presided in the consultations or meetings of the Presbyters of each church. The increased numbers and business of the churches required such synods, and the orderly performance of their business required such a superintendency. This presiding Presbyter was, however, considered only as a princeps inter pares-a President among equals, and not of a superior order divinely appointed. Ignatius (A. D. 116) is the first writer who notices the distinction, but so decisive is the evidence that most of his epistles are forgeries, that no reliance can be placed upon his alleged testimony. The very best critics declare that they have been egregiously interpolated. Yet if his authority were admissible, it would be far from sustaining the prelatical doctrine of episcopacy. Ignatius' Bishops were but "pastors of single congregations," - presiding Presbyters; and he no where describes them as the only representatives of the apostles, and, on this account, an order distinct from Presbyters; but repeatedly affirms Presby'ers to be the true successors of the apostles :- "Your Presbyters, in the place of the council of the apostles "-" Be ye subject to your Presbyters, as to the apostles of Jesus Christ our hope."-Trall. Sec. 2. "Reverence . . . the Presbyters as the Sanhedrim of God, and college of the apostles."-Ib.

The later primitive writers of the church confirm our position. Irenœus, who died about A. D. 202, evidently uses the names Bishops and Presbyters as corvertible terms. Speaking of certain heretics, he says :-- "When we refer them to that apostolic tradition which is preserved in the churches, through the succession of their Presbyters, these men oppose the tradition: pretending that, being more wise than not only the Presbuters, but the apostles themselves. they have found the uncorrupted truth." T Continuing the same course of reasoning, the author, in the next section, again styles these same Presbyters Bishops. "We can enumerate those who were con stituted by the apostles Bishops in the churches; their successors, also, even down to our time. But be cause it would be tedious, in such a volume as this to enumerate the successions in all the churches showing to you the tradition and declared faith of the greatest, and most ancient, and noted church, founded at Rome by the two glorious apostles, Peter and Paul, which she received from the apostles, and is come to us through the successions of the Bishops, we confound all who conclude otherwise than they ought, by what means soever they do so." \*\*

"The very same traditions and successions," says Coleman, (p. 170,) "which are here ascribed to the Bishops, are just above assigned also to the Presbyters;" and he speaks of Polycarp as a Bishop in one place, and in another as a "blessed and apostolic Pres-

Again, he says, that they who cease to serve the church in the ministry are a reproach to the sacred order of the Presbyters; but he had just before styled these same persons Bishops,

In his letter to the Roman Bishon Victor, he speak of the Presbyters who had presided over the church in that city before that Bishop. One of these Bishops was the predecessor of Victor Anicetus, whom Poly-

\* Ep. ad Cor., Sec. 44. Apud Coleman's Prim. Ch., pe || Milton has a good comment on Justin's testimony: Pros Works, Vol. I., p. 76. 5 Coleman, p. 199.

\*\* Iren., C. 3, Sec. 1. Apud Coleman, p. 170.

carp endeavored in vain to persuade "to retain the usage of the Presbyters who had preceded him."\*

Similar testimonies from Clement of Alexandria Tertullian, &c., may be found in Campbell, Cole man, &c. We pass to some from the later father That of Jerome, in the fifth century, not only asserts our position, but declares the manner in which the name Bishop was changed from its indiscriminate application to all Presbyters to its distinctive application to the presiding Presbyter. He says:

"A Presbyter, therefore, is the same as a Bishop: and before there were, by the instigation of the devil, parties in religion, and it was said among different people, I am of Paul, and I of Apollos, and I of Cephas, the churches were governed by the joint counsel of the Presbyters; but afterwards, when every one acbaptized as belonging to himself and not to Christ, it was decreed throughout the whole world that one, chosen from among the Presbyuld be put over the rest, and that the whole care of the church should be committed to him, and e seeds of schism taken away.
"Should any think that this is only my own pri-

vate opinion, and not the doctrine of the Scriptures, let him read the words of the apostle in his epistle to the Philippians: "Paul and Timotheus, the servants of Jesus Christ, to all the saints in Christ Jesus, which are at Philippi, with the Bishops and Deacons," &c. Philippi is a *single* city of Macedonia; and certainly in one city there could not be several Bishops, as they are now styled; but as they, at that time, called the very same persons Bishops whom they called Presbyters, the apostle has spoken with-

out distinction of Bishops as Presbyters.

"Should this matter yet appear doubtful to any one, unless it be proved by an additional testimony, it is written in the Acts of the Apostles that when Paul the Presbyters of that church, and, among other things, said to them, 'Take heed to yourselves and to all the flock in which the Holy Spirit hath made you Bishops. Take particular notice, that calling the Presbyters of the single city of Ephesus, he after-ty, who have never heard the name of the Savior. wards names the same persons Bishops.

than by any real appointment of Christ."+

rome, gives the same opinion :-"The office of a Bish- -that he who was rich, for their sakes became poor op is above the office of a Priest [Presbyter] not by -so poor as not to have a place where to lay his the authority of Scripture, but after the names of head? And shall the disciple be so much above his honor which, through the custom of the church, have Lord?

tles, supposed by some to be Ambrose and by others but few view the subject in its true light, or feel upon Hilary, (A. D. 384,) says :- "The apostle calls Tim- it as they ought. What would be the consequence othy, created by him a Presbyter, a Bishop, for the were the whole Christian world to act up fully to the first Presbyters were called Bishops."||

said, Presbyters were anciently called Bishops and particular case, and upon it make a few calculations Stewards of Christ, and Bishops were called Pres. Here is a small family in moderate circumstances byters. For this reason, even now, many Bishops who deny themselves the use of tea, coffee, sweetspeak of their fellow-Presbyter and fellow-Minister: meats, and some other of the common luxuries of the and finally, the name of Bishop and Presbyter is giv- table; and with the amount thus saved, constitute en to each indiscriminately."

nenting upon St. Paul's words, Phil. 1: 1, declares addition to their ordinary contributions. And who that Bishops and Presbyters "had, at that time, the will say they do wrong? In doing this, they defraud same names, as we have from the history of the Acts no one; they have not injured, but improved their of the Apostles." He says, "It is evident that he health; they have not diminished, but increased their [St. Paul, in his instructions to Titus,] denominates religious enjoyment. And what they do, might not he Presbyters Bishops;" and of Phil. 2:25, he others do? Who will say it is asking too much?says, that "those who, in the beginning of the Epis- Too much for the love of Jesus and perishing souls, to tle, are called Bishops, evidently belonged to the deny ourselves of a few needless luxuries! O, were grade of the Presbytery."\*\* On 1 Tim. 3:1, he our situations changed; were we in the darkness of affirms that Paul "calls the Presbyter a Bishop, as heathenism, and they enjoying like us, the blessings we have had occasion to show in our commentary on of Christianity, should we think it too much for them the Epistle to the Philippians."††

Coleman, chap, VI., gives similar and abundant what should we think of their religion, if they were testimonies to show that the same opinion was gen- unwilling to do it ! But to the calculations; and in erally entertained even through the dark ages, and making them, I will confine myself to the Methodist Giesler declares "that the distinction between the Church. Call the Methodists of the United States divine and the ecclesiastical appointment, institutio, one million; allow five to each family, and the was of less importance in the middle ages than in amount thus saved, would be no less than \$4,000,000. the modern Catholic church, and this view of the With this, allowing \$1,000 to each missionary, there original identity of Bishops and Presbyters was of no might be sent to China, 500 missionaries; to India, practical importance. It was not till after the Re- 300; Holy Land, 100; other parts of Asia, 200; Afriformation that it was attacked. Michael de Medina, ca, 500; Europe, 200; South America, 200; Indian about A. D. 1570, does not hesitate to assert that of North America, 200; slaves of the Southern State those fathers were essentially heretics; but adds, that 200; Greenland, 50; New Holland 50; other Islands out of respect for these fathers, this heresy in them 1000; domestic missions, 500. In all, four thousan is not to be condemned. Bellarmine declares this a missionaries! O, who would not be willing to pracvery inconsiderate sentiment.' Thenceforth all tice some little self-denial, to send out such a num-Catholics, as well as English Episcopalians, maintain ber of devoted men to preach Christ and him crucian original difference between Bishop and Presby- fied to a perishing world? It would require but fou

that the prerogatives afterwards limited to Bishops Why, hundreds of preachers, and thousands of mem originally pertained to Presbyters, especially that one bers, would only have to deny themselves the use of now considered by prelatists the most important—the tobacco to save this amount. Some could deny them power of ordination. For the Scriptural and primiselves one thing, and some another. If some could tive examples we must refer the reader to Bangs' not save this amount, many might more; and not Original Church, No. 5; and for still fuller authori- few might save their hundreds, and some even their ties, to Coleman's Primitive Church, Chap. VI. The thousands. O, what can be done to rouse the church example of the Church of Alexandria furnishes a to a sense of her duty? Lord, help, for vain is the complete vindication of Mr. Wesley's ordination of help of man. the American Bishops. The following is Goode's translation of the account given by Eutychius of the case of the Alexandrian Church

"His words are these; after mentioning that Mark the Evangelist went and preached at Alexandria, and appointed Hananias the first Patriarch there, he adds, 'Moreover he appointed twelve Presbyters with Hananias, who were to remain with the Patriarch, so that, when the Patriarchate was vacant, they might elect one of the twelve Presbyters, upon whose head the other eleven might place their hands and bless him, [or invoke a blessing upon him,] and create him Patriarch, and then choose some excellent man and appoint him Presbyter with themselves in the there might always be twelve. Nor did this custom respecting the Presbyters, namely, that they should create their Patriarchs from the twelve Presbyters, cease at Alexandria until the times of Alexander, Patriarch of Alexandria, who was of the number of Patriarch of Alexandria, who was of the humber of the 318 [Bishops at Nice.] But he forbade the Pres-byters to create the Patriarch for the future, and decreed that when the Patriarch was dead, the Bishops should meet together and ordain the Patriarch. Moreover he decreed that on a vacancy of the Patriarchate they should elect, either from any part of the country, or from those twelve Presbyters, or others, as circumstances might prescribe, some excellent man and create him Patriarch. And thus that ancient custom by which the Patriarch used to be created by the Presbyters disappeared, and in its place succeeded the ordinance for the creation of the Patriarch by the Bishops.

\* Euseb. Eccl. Hist., Lib. 5, C. 24. † Mason's Works, Vol. III, pp. 225-228. On Jerome's contradictions, see Stillingfleet, Am. Ed. p. 302. ‡Jewel, Defence of his Apology, pp. 122, 123. Comment in Eph. 4: 11, 12. Inter Op. Ambros § Chrysostom, Ep. ad Phil., Tom. 11, p. 194. Theod. Ep. ad Phil., p. 445, Tom. 3. \*\* Ibid, Ep. ad Tim., p. 459, Tom. 3. + Ib., p. 652.

A premium of \$100 has been offered in Connecti cut, for the best practical Essay adapted to general circulation, presenting the most simple and efficient plan for improving the public schools of Connecticut, and for adding to the public schools in cities, a de partment for instruction in the higher branches of ed-

that Mr. David S. Rowe, formerly of Rockport, has been selected to take charge of the Normal School in here; and soon after, a neat chapel was erected, 40

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### LETTER FROM PROF. MERRICK. MISSIONS.

Dear Br. Stevens,-We are told by many, that the day-star of millennial glory is rising in the East, and that already the day dawneth. It may be so. And to this business, timely—and never carry a subscrip. Union, to meet in London, England, in August next."

When I look upon the whitening fields spread out, tion to build, on land that we cannot control. In conover almost the entire surface of the earth, or listen to the Macedonian cry which comes up on every breeze. I am ready to exclaim, it is so. But as l look around for the laborers who are to enter these fields, or listen for those who are saying, "Here am I, send me," and see but here and there one on his way, and hear but few responding to the call, and remember that the church is withholding even the little that is required to send out this small number my heart sickens; the light becomes darkness, and I can only fall back upon the promises, and "hope in

But a spirit within me will not let me rest. For years I have been pained in seeing so many of the professed lovers of Jesus, manifestly squandering their Lord's substance. Look at the dwellings and furniture, at the tables and dress of many who have solemnly renounced the world, and by covenant vows consecrated all to the service of their Divine Master. And is it thus they honor God with their substance Expending thousands for personal agrandizement ease and comfort, where they give hundreds for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom? Here are more than five hundred millions of souls, for whom the Savior died, who are perishing for lack of knowl-God in his providence has prepared the way for send After further quotations from the Epistle to the He- ing them the Gospel, and in a great measure preparbrews, and from Peter, he proceeds:-"Our inten- ed them for its reception. "And is this a time for tion in these remarks is to show that, among the an- you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this cients, Presbyters and Bishops were the very same; but great field lie waste?" I am aware of the reasons by little and little that the plants of dissension might be which are urged in justification of such expenditures plucked up, the whole concern was devolved upon But are they consistent with the spirit of our holy rean individual. As the Presbyters, therefore, knew ligion? Will they stand the test of the judgment that they are subjected, by the custom of the church, to day? Should not those who talk of the necessity of him who is set over them, so let the Bishops know this conformity to the world, in order to maintain their that they are greater than Presbyters more by custom standing in society, remember that the blessed Savior, to redeem these heathen, laid aside the glory which St. Augustine, the celebrated contemporary of Je- he had with the Father, and became of no reputation

It is not, however, the rich and fashionable alone The author of the commentaries on St. Paul's Epis- who are at fault in this matter. It is to be feared that precept which requires us to do to others, as we Chrysostom (A. D. 407) says:—"Wherefore, as I would that others should do to us? Let us take a some one, every year, a life member of the Mission-Theodoret, immediately after Chrysostom, in com- ary Society of the M. E. Church. This they do in to make these little sacrifices for our sakes! Alas, dollars from each Methodist in the United States, t Pages might be filled with authorities to prove do all this. Again, I ask, could it not be done?-

> " Spirit of grace, and health and power Fountain of light, and love below; Abroad thy healing influence shower, O'er all thy people let it flow: Inflame our hearts with perfect love, In us the work of faith fulfil; So not heaven's host shall swifter move Than we on earth to do thy will."

Four thousand missionaries supported by the Meth dists of this country by a little self-denial, which would injure no one. Would that all would think of this as they retire for their private devotions, and as they indulge in the use of modern luxuries. Dear Br. Stevens, give us line upon line on this subject, and may the Lord make it efficient.

F. MERRICK. Yours, truly, Ohio Wesleyan University.

## LETTER FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SKETCH OF THINGS IN HUDSON.

Br. Stevens,-Hudson is on the east side of th Merrimac, opposite Nashua. When the Rev. Jared Perkins was stationed in Nashua, he visited Hudson a few times, and formed a small class. The Presbyterians, and Calvinistic Baptists, had occupied the ground for years. But when the Methodists entered. the state of religion was very low, and the public means of grace poorly sustained. There was no regular preaching at the Presbyterian house. Rev. E. A. Rice, of Lowell, was invited to fill the pulpit for a short time. But very soon there was an alarm; it was feared the Methodists would gain a permanent residence in the town. Soon an Orthodox minister was on the spot. and the meeting house closed against the Methodists. The Methodists being accustomed to opposition, nothing daunted, (for their object was to save souls,) proceed to provide for the worship of God, as providence opened their way. They pitched a large tent in a grove, on a beautiful elevation, in full view of the large and thriving town of Nashua, one mile and a half distant. The people gathered to see, to hearthe servants of God not only came, but Jesus came also, and caused the bread of life to be given to the people. The gentleman who owned this eligible We understand, says the Gloucester Telegraph, site, offered it to the society, if they would build thereon in 1839. Rev. Abram Folsom was stationed by 50 feet, and all paid for by the sale of the pews.

#### A site was offered for a parsonage, on a beautiful spot near the chapel; the society have erected and finished as convenient a home for the preacher as there is in the conference; and permit me here to and lay delegates met in Frederick city lately name an evil that has caused great trouble in our "for the purpose of considering the propriety societies.

nection with this evil, is another which has caused proving of the objects of the Convention, the follow much trouble; subscribers are permitted to live on ing delegates were chosen :- Prof. S. S. Schmucker, for years, without paying their subscription; and of D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg course many of them never pay. I found these evils Pa.; Rev. B. Kutz, D. D., of Baltimore, Md.; Rev. in relation to our parsonage in Hudson. With much J. G. Morris, D. D., of Baltimore, Md.; Rev. N trouble, we have obtained a title to the land; we are Pholmon, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.; Rev. T. Stork, of also afflicted with a debt, which might have been Philadelphia; Rev. J. McCron, of Chester Springs, paid ere this, if the subscriptions had been put into Pa.; F. Smith, Esq., of Chambersburg, Pa. notes when the house was built. The church is small, only numbering about fifty members, and they have many burdens to bear, and battles to fight. But they are not weary in well doing, and I trust will soon make another effort altogether, and sweep the Lempster and Unity. I have tried to circulate the debt from the parsonage. There is great cause for Herald in all these parts, and have succeeded in obgratitude to God for what he has done, and is still taining eight new subscribers since Conference. I loing for this small society. We are on terms of hope to get some more before the year closes. But peace and good will towards our brethren of other de- I have been thinking for some time that it was nesingers that I am acquainted with. They not only relative to some things which are published in it. I sing well, but they behave like gentlemen and la-think it would be far better for those who have "Do dies, in the house of God. But I am sorry to say, that nation Visits " to thank the people at the time they t is a common complaint with the servants of God, receive the visit; and if they think this is not enough. and the people, that we are greatly annoyed with the they can express their gratitude in the congregation unmannerly, and unchristian conduct of many who on the Lord's day. Still further, with regard to take part in public singing, especially in sermon "Ministerial Associations," it would be better to time. It is a great embarrassment for a preacher to barely give notice of the meeting in two or three see groups of persons, engaged in whispering, during lines, and leave out the rest, for probably all interestsermon. If this was not a public and general evil, ed understand the work assigned them. More here-I would not speak of it in this public manner.

We have had several deaths, and a few conversions which I will simply notice. Br. G. Senter, was called to die, whilst his beloved wife wasseparated from him, and laid on a bed of sickness at her father's. He said to me, I die in peace; and tell my dear wife to meet me in heaven. Although greatly afflicted with sickness, and an infant in her arms, she can say, "The Lord is good, a strong hold in the day

Mr. Daniel Ripley was an interesting young man, of the age of 22. He was cut down in the vigor of youth, by the typhus fever. He had been married but a few months. His widow is a worthy member of the M. E. Church. She often speaks of the comfort that religion affords her in this hour of trial. Soon after the death of Mr. Ripley, I commenced eveming meetings at the house where he died. A solemn awe rested on the community: soon several rose for prayers, and staid to our inquiring meetings, and a few have found the Savior. But the voice of God, in solemn tones, has been sounding again and again,

Miss Ann Elizabeth Chase, was a lovely girl of 17. She was the oldest of three children; her pious mother had for years been afflicted with debility and sickness. Elizabeth A. was a dutiful girl, and early acted the part of a woman in the labors of the house. She was dedicated to God at her birth, and was a child of many prayers. She was a shining star in the Sabbath school. But on Saturday, Nov. 29th. she was laid in her early grave, and on the following Sabbath, the snows of winter softly laid their white wreaths o'er her tomb. She felt a deep solicitude for her kind and beloved father, who had not professed religion. She left a message for her young mates to seek religion. She desired to take the parting kiss with her dear mother; and whilst the frail mother bent over her lovely Ann, her pale face beamed with the sweetest resignation, and with hopes of future glory. She took the parting hand with all her friends,

Sarah Jane Ripley, a sister of Daniel Ripley, of the she found religion. She went to Lowell to live, but was proper to solicit anew on that occasion, special atten her dear brother. Her pious parents said they could uals and communities, to our country and the world, give her up, for she was happy in Jesus.

with us; two young ladies joined the church on trial, the last few months. were baptized at the altar, and feasted with Jesus at sa- We acknowledge, with grateful satisfaction, the M NEWHALL.

NEWPORT, R. I.-Rev. R. Lavender writes, March 13: -Please insert these few lines, for the encouragement of those who are praying for the prosperity of Zion, and are looking forward to the glorious day when sinners by scores shall be converted to God.

I have just arrived from Newport, R. I., where the Lord is imparting unto his church the joys of his salvation. Sinners are beginning to inquire the way to Zion. Backsliders are returning to their Father's house, and saints encouraged to hold on by faith, and

private,) it appeared as if the church for several years past, have been reluctant. But now the heavenly breezes are blowing, and are wafting them on towards the bayen of eternal rest.

yard. The church is rising daily in this place. - pects and claims. Very respectfully, Several backsliders have been reclaimed. Some cases of conversion have recently occurred, and nearly every day witnesses some new instances of conviction or conversion. But the work is not wholly confined to this part of the Island. It seems to be spreading all over it. In a neighboring village, quite a number have been converted of late. The prospect count of the arrival of Messrs. Benham, Hoyt, and of an abundant harvest is bright. Glory to God.

CHINA, ME.-Rev. P. P. Morrell writes, March 10:—I wish to say for the comfort and enplace. Also three missionaries with their wives, becomagement of our Zion, that the Lord is giving a longing to the Methodist mission in Liberia. happy refreshing from his presence. In December it began, and we had a number savingly brought to Christ; and it thus has continued, gradually moving, the time drew near for them to arrive, our anxiety in wider and deeper, until about six weeks since, when creased, until it became almost intense. Captain in China Village, the small cloud gave us a blessed Lawlin came, and no missionaries. and especially so in China Village; a goodly numprayer is, that the word of the Lord may run and be

Sandown.-Rev. Joseph Palmer writes, March 16: -Please say to the friends of revivals, that the Lord thanksgiving and praise to God, for his about 19 years of age, rose after the close of the af-ternoon sermon, and requested the people of God to pray for her. She soon found peace in believing, and pray for her. She soon found peace in believing, and she was a good time. God was present, and we felt as if we had renewed evidence of his blessing and our success. May we all live and labor to rea-lize it for Christ's sake. some others, we think, have obtained pardon of sin. But the greatest work seems to be going on in the church. At a protracted meeting lately held here, the brethren and sisters have been confessing their unfaithfulness to God, and to each other; and they feel that the Lord hath pardoned their backslidings, and some feel that he has purified all unholy principles, and blessed them with the fulness of his love. ners cannot rest without salvation.

#### LUTHERAN DELEGATES TO LONDON.

Pursuant to a call, a number of Luthersn mi of sending delegates from the Evangelical Lu-1st, The house was erected before the land was theran Church in the United States to the Evansecured to the society. Every preacher ought to see gelical Alliance for the promotion of Christian

#### THE HERALD-HOW TO IMPROVE IT.

My circuit this year extends through Goshen ominations. We have at present, the best choir of cessary to make some improvements in the Herald after. Yours, with respect, JOHN ENGLISH

We have long thought of expressing something like these views, but have been perplexed to know how to do so. There is no other Methodist paper in which these notices, or even the Presiding Elder's appointments, are published. The paper is published for the public good, and so far as it can serve that purpose by these notifications, we, of course, cannot object. But the brethren most concerned in the matter will take good naturedly a few suggestions from

1. As it regards the Donation Visits, they might be entirely omitted, or reduced to simple acknowledgments of two or three lines. The former would be

2. The Presiding Elders' appointments ought to b continued as matters of considerable convenience but most of the remarks often affixed to them migh be omitted or made at the Quarterly Conferences. 3. The announcements and programmes of Preach ers' Meetings might be wholly omitted. At each

meeting they ought be devised and announced for the subsequent session, or the Presiding Elder could, in his round, inform the preachers of their respec tive parts. Now we hope no brother will be startled at these

auggestions, and think he must reply against them. We do not insist on them-we only suggest them. When it is considered that these notices cost us sev eral hundreds of dollars annually, the propriety of the proposed reform will be seen. We could give a umn or two more of news every week if our correspondents would accept our hints. Pressed as we now are by these business items, we are compelled to restrict our secular news to a small compass, and to elaborate and arrange it there with the utmost precision, and yet never satisfy ourselves with it.

## TO MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL-FAST DAY.

The time for the annual fast in the New England age of nineteen, was among the seekers, and we trust States is near; and I trust it will not be deemed imsoon brought back a corpse, and laid in the grave with tion to a subject, the importance of which to individhas been impressed more deeply than ever upon the The first Sabbath of March was an interesting day public mind, by the rumors and alarms of war during

> prompt and efficient advocacy of peace, by the pulpit and the presses of our country. A large number of them have spontaneously performed a noble service for this cause. They have brought its claims before the community, to an extent, and with a power hitherto unparalleled among us; and every friend of God and man, must have rejoiced to find in the hearts of the people such an unexpected amount of The danger, however, is not passed, nor ever car

be, until the whole difficulty is finally settled. We trust in God that no war will come in this case; but it is to be prevented only by his blessing on the use of In visiting a number of meetings, (both public and proper means. How easy for a sudden outburst of the war-flame in England, even now to kindle a responsive blaze all over our own land, and render it impossible for any human power to hold these two nations back from blood!

But even were the dispute already brought to an amicable issue, the occasion would still suggest to EDGARTOWN.—Rev. W. F. Harlow writes, March ministers a variety of topics, which might just now 11:—Permit me to say to the readers of the Herald, be wisely pressed upon the Christian community, in that the Lord is renewing his work on Martha's Vine-connection with the subject of peace in its general as-

Scc. Am. Peace Society.

ARRIVAL OF OUR MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.-Africa's Luminary of December 10, gives the following ac-Williams, of the mission establishment :-The ship Roanoke, Captain Alexander Hannah, 33

days from Norfolk, (Va.,) arrived in this port on Monday the 8th; having on board 190 emigrants for this In August our letters from the United States, told us of the coming of the Missionaries to co-opera

with us in this section of the Lord's vineyard,

On Monday the 8th, the ship Roanoke anchored shower; and since then, we have had a glorious season, A sister came into our office, saying Missionaries, missionaries; they are gone to the mission house. ber have been converted to God; our congregations We dropped our pen, up hat and started over there. there are large and very serious; and the prospect now is of a general display of the power of Cod. And our cipal of the Monrovia seminary, and wife. All well, though as might be expected, somewhat fatigued. After numerous greetings by our brethren sisters that came in, all joined in prayer, in -Please say to the friends of revivals, that the Lord is reviving his work on Sandown circuit. Some mighty deep, thus affording new agencies with which months since, a respectable lady of our congregation, to renew and carry forward our work in this mis

> The 190 emigrants taken out by the Roanoke were emancipated by the will of the late Mr. Hoe, of Prince George county, Virginia. They were described as being a robust and healthy set of people. and a valuable acquisition to the colony.

CORRECTION.—In the Herald of March 4, in the ar General seriousness seems to rest upon the minds of ticle headed "The Missionary Cause," in the fifty the unconverted. O, brethren, pray for us, that the second line, instead of reading "we have much o work of holiness may go on in the church, until sin- the zeal and success of our fathers," read "we hear much." &c.

### THE COMING CONFERENCES.

The Conferences, remember, are at hand. Have the appointed collections all been taken up? Has each preacher collected the principal, or, at least, the interest, of his pledge for the University? We hope the Conferences will not be mortified with failures in this respect. Remember the interest is only six dollars: beat about through every street of your parish for it, rather than fail. Are the candidates prepared for thorough examination ? At some of the last Conferences much difficulty arese from the imperfect reports of the membership. We beg to give timely advertisement on the subject to every brother, that we may have no more trouble of this kind. Are there any difficulties between brethren which they propose to refer to the Conference? Can they not be adjust ed by kindly compromise before, and thus save much waste of time and feeling? Shake hands and come to Conference with cheerful hearts; if you cannot shake hands, write a letter to the brother concerned. make concessions, make amendments, do any thing not wrong to maintain the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace. Are we all praying for the blessing of the great Head of the church on the coming Conferences? Do we remember them in the prayer meeting and public congregation? May God make them jubilees to the church.

#### LONDON CONVENTION. A DELEGATE FROM MAINE.

Br. Webber has been mentioned by our correspondents in Maine, as a suitable delegate from that conference. This, and all the nominations in the Herald were made with the expectation that the convention at London, would be held in June. As that date would be too early for the conferences to appoint their delegates, such nominations were in place, and met, we believe, with universal approval. As the conferences can now act, we must all of coprse, refer the matter to them; but it is obvious that prompt exertions will be needed after their sessions, to provide the expenses of the delegates. If a general agreement in the nominations already made could be anticipated, it would be better to proceed without delay. in raising the necessary funds. Be this as it may the friends of individual brethren have an unques tionable right to offer aid towards their expenses, and send them on their own responsibility, if not appointed by the conferences. We have the pleasure to announce, that one brother of Bangor has sent us over his name, (which we are not yet at liberty to announce,) a pledge of one-sixth the expense of Br Webber, if he goes to London. It will be paid on demand, or in a draft on London. The generous writer thinks that \$100 can be raised in Bangor for the purpose. We are sure we express the sentiment of all Maine Methodists when we exhort our Bangor brethren to go on with the effort. Since writing the above, we have received the names of a lay brother and sister of the Maine Conference, who pledge \$25 each, for Br. Webber; thus one third the amount is guarantied by three persons.

#### THE CONFERENCES.

Subscribers are reminded that we are expecting arge remittances from them at the ensuing Conferences. Let them take the matter in hand in season Many of them are far in arrears. Why not make a strong effort to square all up this summer and start

## THE PREACHERS

Are requested to make out their accounts for commissions during the year, and be prepared for settlement at Conference. We hope all will be able to pay for their paper with commissions. If any are decient, it is not too late now to make it up. Let each bring the money for two new subscribers to Conference, and the object will be gained. tf F. R.

THE N. E. CONFERENCE holds its session this year at Bromfield Street Church, instead of Church Street Church, as we said in some copies of the last Herald.

Lowell .- Most of our readers are aware, by this time, that the Rev. Stephen Remington, of St. Paul's charge, has connected himself with the Calvinistic Baptist Church. It might have been expected that this event, in connection with the preceding trials of that charge, would be seriously injurious to the church. But our brethren at St. Paul's are tried men. Not a single person among them, so far as we can learn, (and we have visited every family of the church since Mr. Remington's change,) has been shaken in his adherence to the church. The congregation is increasing, the brethren are united, and souls are converted weekly.

At Worthen street, Br. Springer (who is as acceptable as any pastor in Lowell) is prospering finely; his congregation is full, and souls are being awakened and converted. Methodism has no despondence in Lowell.

LONDON CONVENTION .- Among the Old School Presbyterians, Rev. Messrs, William Breckenridge, of Kentucky, John M'Arthur of Ohio, and Hiram P. Goodrich, of Missouri, are nominated as delegates to the London Convention. Dr. Beecher, of Lane Seminary, is calculating on going.

THE BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.-The Rev. Mr. Hall, of Norwalk, Conn., in his late work upon "The Puritans and their Principles," says that these farfamed laws are "an absolute fiction-a mere Munchausen affair-the work of a Rev. Mr. Peters, an Epicopal clergyman, a tory, who abandoned this country at the commencement of the revolution, and fled to England."

Br. Cook is informed that all the minutes (including of course, the New England ones) are bound in volumes, and are for sale by Waite, Peirce & Co.

Gov. Steele of New Hampshire, has proclaimed Thursday, the 2d of April, for the day of annual humiliation, fasting and prayer, in that State.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION .- The S. S. Advocate says: -It is expected that public meetings will be held in behalf of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, at the approaching sessions of the Annual Conferences. Thursday evening, the evening of the second day of conference, has generally been found the most propitious time for holding these meetings. The special object contemplated is, to convey correct and full information respecting the position and importance of this institution, and to enlist in its behalf the sympathy and efforts of our preachers and friends universally.

We are indebted to Col. Hatch for the English

Thornton F. Brodhead, Esq., Michigan, was admitted to practice as Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the Supreme Court of the United States at its last

OREGON .- A vessel leaves New York about the 1st of April for Oregon. Letters, postpaid, addressed to the care of our Book Agents, at N. Y., will be trans-

LITERAR

The Autists or Ame serial published by Bak for sale by Jordan & Wil es of American Painte with steel engravings. hefore us, contains a engraving of one of 1 work is elegantly execu

THE PANIDEA is a trai who have taste and lei can never comprehend

THE FANILY CIRCLE published by Comstock It is beautifully illustra lent articles.

STURTEVANT's Preach lished by Riker, New Boston. This work is excellencies, but as n of sermonizing is discu which defies all pati reader will, therefore, though not without rum fluous matter. The we

RUSSELL's Pulpit Ele

Peirce & Co.'s, 1 Corn

treatise on the subject,

importance of its study

manners in speaking; choice exemplications and sermons; observat ture and selections for BEECHER'S Lectures t volume has been no reached a sixth edition.

Brewster's, Boston, DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. the twelfth edition of t the best system of divi our language contains

fine likeness and biog

2 vols. Waite, Peirce FLOWERS OF INNOCES fine little volume for yo tions are sterling. Jon

CONFORMITY is anoth PARROTT's Journey to 1 Cornhill, have for sale esting work. It is illa

tains some most interes GARDNER'S Farmers' standards in agriculture our country readers. terms in the science, a pendium of practical for

ous engravings. Waite For the He REV. JA

Died in Greenfield, year of his age, and Rev. James Mudge, e Mudge, of Lynn, Mas ministers, it is an occa and surviving ministry structive lesson. At a tions of his providence influences surrounding upon the youthful mind

The most useful an Christ, and the most va have usually been thosenjoyed the influence vation, with which G sentiment, they will. prompted to diligence i s by which they which shall contribute of a lost world. Br.

Me., where he lived came to Lynn. From youth, he was dious cast of mind upo other respects, social a child he was feeble a luring much of his life manual labor, or th lose mental habits. uch, however, that he information, and form knowledge. His delica studies at home, and fro

Br. Mudge was bless

ing abroad.

but well known for the Sabbath schools and mi causes and institutions James was early led to say, the light and truth ee his need of a Sav become a Christian. H ham or Wellfleet car though he went to the n of the importance of re ermination to seek it elear, at first, as some e m the grove, it grad ripened into a deep and ss and acceptance this time, having unite with humility and zeal Christian, and gave al Christ. In 1833, he r cense. He commence but his health soon fail and for some years, evhis death, his time was or, study, teaching, a health being improved ence, and labored in t pringfield two years, ipon his second year was married to Miss with a little son, two

mourn his untimely be church, and the ble and the protection of the Br. M. enjoyed his when by reason of exce was prostrated by a fe this, he was again re reventing a circulation nally causing death. and been about him fo During his protracte formly enjoyed great lect victory over death ssive, and hopeful,

lis confidence in Go who visited him visited him near asked if he was trouble ne, "the idea of doub

me, brother, when gon During his sickness, est kindness and respe atives by the inhabitar

S. d. Have up! Has least, the We hope failures in ly six dolour parish prepare d

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no pledge \$25 the amount is are expecting suing Conferand in season. y not make a ner and start F. R.

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n, of St. Paul's the Calvinistic expected that receding trials injurious to the aul's are tried em, so far as we ry family of the ge,) has been n. The congrenited, and souls ho is as accept-

are being awanas no despondthe Old School Breckenridge, o, and Hiram P. as delegates to

r, of Lane Sem-

spering finely;

-The Rev. Mr. work upon "The s that these far--a mere Mun-. Mr. Peters, an abandoned this revolution, and

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of annual humil-

Advocate says : s will be held in of the Methodist ng sessions of the vening, the evece, has generally for holding these ntemplated is, to n respecting the tution, and to en-

for the English

liehigan, was ad-Counsellor at Law States at its last

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

The Antists or America is the title of a superb serial published by Baker & Scribner, New York, and for sale by Jordan & Wiley, Beston, containing sketches of American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers, with steel engravings. The second number, which is before us, contains a fine portrait of Inman, and an engraving of one of his productions. The whole work is elegantly executed. 25 cents per number,

THE PANIDEA is a transcendental pamphlet for those who have taste and leisure for what they know they can never comprehend. Boston: Webb & Co.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE is a very attractive monthly, aublished by Comstock, New York, at \$1 per year. It is beautifully illustrated and contains some excellent articles.

STURTEVANT'S Preachers' Manual has been pubished by Riker, New York, and Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston. This work is well known-it includes many excellencies, but as many defects. The whole art of sermonizing is discussed in it with a minuteness which defies all patience. It omits nothing; the eader will, therefore, be sure to find what he wants, though not without rummaging among a mass of superfluous matter. The work has been very popular.

RUSSELL's Pulpit Elocation is for sale at Waite, Peirce & Co.'s, I Cornkill. It is an able practical treatise on the subject, comprising suggestions on the importance of its study; remarks on the effect of manners in speaking; the rules of ceading, with choice exemplications from the Scriptures, hymns and sermons; observations on the principles of gesone and selections for practice in reading and speak-

BEECHER'S Lectures to Young Men .- This valuable colume has been noticed by us before. It has reached a sixth edition, and is for sale at Crocker & Brewster's, Boston.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY,-The Harpers have issued the twelfth edition of this standard work, decidedly the best system of divinity in a popular form which our language contains. It is accompanied with a fine likeness and biographical sketch of the author. 2 vols. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

FLOWERS OF INNOCENCE, by Charlotte Elizabeth, is a fine little volume for youth. All this writer's productions are sterling. Jordan & Wiley. Boston.

CONFORMITY is another volume from the fruitful pen of Charlotte Elizabeth, for sale at Jordan & Wi-

PARROTT'S Journey to Ararat .- Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill, have for sale Harper's reprint of this interesting work. It is illustrated with plates, and contains some most interesting sketches of travel and ad-

GARDNER's Farmers' Dictionary is one of the best standards in agriculture that we can recommend to our country readers. It defines all new technical terms in the science, and contains a complete com pendium of practical farming, illustrated by numer ous engravings. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

#### For the Herald and Journal. REV. JAMES MUDGE.

Died in Greenfield, Mass., Feb. 28, in the 35th year of his age, and in the eight of his ministry Rev. James Mudge, eldest son of James and Ruth Mudge, of Lyun, Mass. When divine providence removes from the walls of Ziou, one of his faithful ministers, it is an occasion from which the church and surviving ministry should learn a serious and inble to trace the hand of God, and mark the indicaons of his providence in the various incidents and afluences surrounding the early years, and operating on the youthful mind and affections of such a min-

Christ, and the most valuable members of his church ave usually been those persons, who, in early life enjoyed the influence of pious parental instruction and example, together with the other means of salation, with which God has blessed mankind. If hiistians can be made to see and feel the truth of this entiment, they will, "as followers of God, as dea and as friends of Christ and his cause, be compted to diligence in the use of all the instrumerdities by which they may raise up a "godly seed," chich shall contribute something towards the salvation a lost world. Br. Mudge was born in Orrington, de., where he lived six years, when his parents

ame to Lynn.
From youth, he was of a serious, thoughtful, stuus cast of mind upon religious matters, though in er respects, social and companionable. From a de he was feeble and delicate in his frame, and ng much of his life, unable to endure the fatigue manual labor, or the confinement and severity of ose mental habits. His desire for learning was however, that he early acquired much useful nation, and formed even an ardent thirst fo His delicate health often interrupted his lies at home, and frustrated his schemes of school-

br. Mudge was blessed with parents not only pious

I well known for their deep and abiding interest in bbath schools and missions, the Bible, and all other ses and institutions connected with the church .ies was early led to the house of God, and to the There, as he was often heard to the light and truth of God's word first led him to need of a Savior; and there he resolved to ome a Christian. He experienced religion at Eastor Wellfleet camp meeting when about 18; gh he went to the meeting, with deep convictions the importance of religion, and with expressed de-rimination to seek it. His experience was not so ear, at first, as some enjoy; but after his return home om the grove, it gradually increased, so that it soon pened into a deep and joyous assurance of forgive-ss and acceptance through Jesus Christ. From its time, having united with the church, he entered ith humility and zeal upon the active duties of the istian, and gave all his influence to the cause of In 1833, he received a local preacher's li-He commenced his labors at North Malden, health soon failing, he was obliged to desist; some years, even till eight years previous to th, his time was divided between manual lastudy, teaching, and occasional preaching. His dth being improved, he joined the N. E. Confer-re, and labored in the following stations:—Hing-n, South Boston, Newton, Marblehead, West gfield two years, and Greenfield, where he died his second year. In the autumn of 1841, he married to Miss Harriet W. Goodrich; whom, a little son, two years old, he has left, not only ourn his untimely death, but also, I trust, to eny the sympathies and prayers of the ministry and e church, and the blessing of the God of the widow, and the protection of the Father of the fatherless.

Br. M. enjoyed his usual health, till October last, then by reason of excessive labor and exposure, he was prostrated by a fover.

ostrated by a fever. Recovering in part from he was again reduced by dropsy in the chest, renting a circulation of the blood in the heart, and dly causing death. The symptoms of the disease eeu about him for many years.

During his protracted and painful sickness, he unienjoyed great peace of mind. He had a per-A victory over death. He continued patient, sub-ssive, and hopeful, till the wheels of life stood still. to and hopeful, till the wheels of the stock of the confidence in God, and his hope of immortal, were remarkable. To Brs. Dwight and Braman, to visited him near the time of his death, when ked if he was troubled with doubts—"Doubts" said the idea of doubts has not once entered into my To one of his brothers he said, "Think of

other, when gone, as happy."
ing his sickness, and after his death, the greatess and respect were shown him and his reles by the inhabitants of Greenfield. On Sabbath

his affection for the church warm and abiding; his knowledge of the Scriptures accurate and familiar, his preaching plain and evangelical. His attainments in knowledge, considering the constant feebleness of his health, were more than could be

expected.

His zeal for missions, Sabbath schools, and the other benevolent institutions of the church, was early via Bermuda, where she put in in distress.

attended also by the comforting influences of the Divine Spirit, promised to the afflicted and bereaved; which, it is hoped, they will abundantly enjoy.

Lynn, March 13.,

Loranus Crowell.

Br. Stevens,-I respond to the proposal in the Herald of Feb. 25, over the signature of A. A. Cook,

Such an enterprise as the one in contemplation, is men, money and prayer. John West Cumberland, Me. Con., Feb. 28. JOHN CLOUGH.

Remarkable Liberality. - A London paper mentions that the Treasurer of the Wesleyan Missionary Society has received the snm of \$220, as a donation from a female servant, "the fruits of many years' self-denial for the Lord's sake."-This is regarded as one of the most munificent benefactions ever given to the Missionary treasury. The donor would listen to no remonstrance—entreating Mr. West to take the roll of bank account of the latest Yankee notion, in shape of a patent spring be in temporal need.

The Boston Recorder says ;- "The Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, of Bangor, Me., now travelling in Europe, writes as gospel is making progress on the continent. In Geneva, where utes past eleven—upwards of seventy miles in eighty-five minand power of the Holy Spirit."

The well-informed French correspondent of the Presbyterian, brings down the history of the late proceedings in the canton of Vaud to a later date. Attempts have been made in vain by the council of State to induce the Pastors to return, and in consequence of some little disturbance by a few blackguards in a single instance, religious meetings in families and among neighbors have been forbidden! Particulars hereafter.—Vt. Chron.

members of his church became preachers of the Gospel. So in the last nine months \$300 on one angle alone. says the Memoir of Dr. Proudfit.

are taught principally by citizens of the United States, who are paid at the rate of \$400 per annum. Three of the teachers are natives. The nation, through their Chief, George Lowry, have, " in consequence of the unsettled state of their affairs, and the many afflictions which rest upon their unfortunate people, set apart a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to the

Union of Denominations .- At a recent Convention Union of Denominations.—At a recent Convention of delegates from the Associate, the Reform, and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, in Pittsburgh, Peun., it was declared, after kind and harmonious deliberation, that a union of the denominations represented in the Convention was not only desirable, but attainable. The difference between them is almost imperceptible, certainly unessential; and Christian magnanimity demands that they should be forgotten.—Vt. Chron.

A Missionary Murdered .- The New York Commer cial Advertiser, publishes from a Cape of Good Hope paper, an account of the murder of a German missionary, who, with two others was on his way to join the mission in Kaffirland .die, when they were attacked by a party of natives in the night profanity, we have two theatres here, but no church. and one of them was killed.

from which it apears that Protestantism is making considerable is of course meant, considerable for France-that is, several a war. hundred conversions have been made in spite of the difficulty of beating down the old prejudices of the people in favor of people to hold a National Convention, some time next summer, Catholicism-in spite of the strennous exertions of the Catholic in Cleveland, Ohio. The object is to concentrate opinion clergy-in spite of the obstacles created by the public authori- among themselves upon some plan of colonization. Some of ties-and in spite of the law, which renders prudence necessary them think of asking for a part of Oregon. so as not to give the proceedings any appearance that can be called political.-Liverpool Chron.

The Church of Rome.-The following description of Popery is from one of the earliest works of Professor Sewall of Oxford:-" Never," he says, "was a system constructed so various, so universal, so capable of living in every form, under every change of circumstances, of perpetuating itself through every obstacle, and so proving its own internal falsity, by the

## Political Items.

receive the surplus revenue from the general government, and also to district the state for the choice of congressmen. The act of congress ordering the choice by districts has been denied

The Oregon.-A letter from Washington to the Baltimore Sun, says:-

"There is a rumor in the city to-night that on yesterday a further correspondence was held between the British Minister and Mr. Buchanan, relative to Oregon, and that the prospect is in every way favorable to a speedy settlement. If this be true, the senate will be apprised of it on Monday.

## Summary of Intelligence.

the Episcopal church by Rev. Dr. Strong; and in the afternoon, funeral services were performed at the Congregational church; a sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Langstroth, to a vast assembly, from Numbers 23: 10. Such instances of brotherly and Christian kindness and regard, should be mentioned, as a happy contrast to the heated controversies which too often divide different branches of Christ's church. His body having been brought to Lynn, on the following Wednesday, funeral services were performed at the Common church. Many of the brethren in the ministry, and a large assembly of relations, citizens and strangers, were addressed by Br. T. C. Peirce: Scriptures being read by Br. Collyer, and prayer being offered by Br. Craudall. His mortal remains were deposited in the graveyard, where lies the dust of the lamented Downing, and where both must rest till the trump of God bid them rise.

The writer's little acquaintance with Br. M., having heard him preach but once, and having been in his character as a Christian and a minister. The evidence is abundant, however, that his piety was deep, active and joyfin, having professed for many years the bleasing of perfect love.

His views of divine truth were sound and established; his affection for the church warm and abiding; his knowledge of the Scriptures acquarate and famility has affection for the church warm and abiding; his knowledge of the Scriptures acquarate and famility has affection for the crutch warm and abiding; his knowledge of the Scriptures acquarate and famility has affection for the church warm and abiding; his knowledge of the Scriptures acquarate and famility has affection for the church warm and abiding; his knowledge of the Scriptures acquarate and famility has affection for the church warm and abiding; his knowledge of the Scriptures acquarate and famility has affection for the church warm and abiding; his knowledge of the Scriptures acquarate and famility has been applied to the same and th

ed in the slave trade. The ship Panther, hailing from Provi dence, (formerly belonging to New York) was below Charleston on Tuesday afternoon, in charge of an officer, put on board from the Yorktown. The barque Pous, formerly bailing from Philadelphia, arrived at the navy yard at Philadelphia yester day. The Patuxent arrived at New York a few days since

The Season in England .- On the 23d of January the flower gardens round and about London, presented the ap tonately remembered as a devoted, intelligent, laborious, and useful minister of Jesus Christ.

Happy will it be, if all enjoy the same honor. In the social relations of life, Br. M. was amiable.

But the social relations of life, Br. M. was amiable.

But the social relations of life, Br. M. was amiable. But presented for sale in high perfection, the colors being good, and

The number of persons either relieved or supporte cherish, as "Now happy," in the presence of Jesus, as paupers in the State of Massachusetts during the past year, was 14,171, a little more than half of whom had a legal settle ment in the Commonwealth. The number of State pauper was 5837, and the amount paid by the state for their support was \$47,168.59. Among the State paupers, were 3582 for-eigners, and of these 2973 were from England and Ireland.— The whole expense of supporting and relieving paupers wa \$301,360.47, and the paupers themselves have earned \$21,-691.33.

Premature Interment .- The Paris Constitutional states which is to raise \$300 to defray the expense of a delegate to the World's Convention at London, in June next, by saying that I will pay one dollar; and rather than not have the Bishop go, I will be responsible at the moment the funeral ceremony was about to commence; for five dollars. that the cases of premature interment prevented by fortuitous 13 recovered in consequence of the affectionate care of their families; 7 in consequence of the fall of the coffins in which worthy of all praise, and should be supported by our they were enclosed; 9 owed their recovery to wounds inflicted by the needle in sewing their winding sheet; 5 to the sensation of suffocation they experienced in their coffins; 19 to their in-terment having been delayed by fortnitons circumstances; and to their interment having been delayed in consequence of doubts having been entertained of their death.

An Old Ship .- The Providence Journal says that the General Jackson, now lying at Bristol, R. I., is believed to be about 80 years old. She was a prize to one of the privateers during the last war with England; was built at Calcutta of teak wood, and is yet a sound, staunch vessel, having recently returned from a whaling cruise in the Pacific.

A Fish Trap.-The New Haven Register gives an hook comes down and catches him in the back of the head, and he is a "gone sucker."

The Carrier Pigeon .- The London Spectator says follows from Rome:-From what I have seen and heard in Bel- a pigeon, which was despatched from Southampton at ten gium, France, Switzerland, and Italy, I am quite sure that the o'clock, arrived at its home in Drury Lane at twenty-five min-

March 2, P. M., says—"A serious riot has broken out in the Quebec suburbs. I have just learned on good authority that a man has been shot dead in the neighborhood of the polling place. Mobs armed with axe handles are collected in various parts of the streets, and several persons have been seriously injured. An additional force of military has been called out."

Beating the Yankees .- A man in Troy is doing a A Profitable Ministry.—During the ministry of Rev. smashing business by letting post coaches run over him, and Dr. Proudfit, in Salem, N. Y., between 30 and 40 of the young then commencing suits for damages. He has cleared \$1,720

> Spring.-Her vernal Majesty the Queen of Time, will open her annual Parliament in a few days, when every Matrimony.-The daughter of Mehemet Ali was

married at Cairo, in December last, and it is said that the bridal feasts cost nearly \$10,000,000; enough to mar-The last number of the Cherokee Advocate says: ry decently and happily all the marriageable daughters of Ham

More Rabies for Sale -Some one advertises an Executor's Sale of 120 Negroes, in a Nashville paper. These human beings for whom Christ died are classed something after his fashion; one lot from 30 to 40 years of age; another from 20 to 30; another from 10 to 20; another from one to six!-Children from one to six with or without their mothers! A bill is before Congress for the payment of a volunteer in the Florida war for a horse which ran away from him one night

while he was standing sentry. Peter Parley, or Samuel G. Goodrich, Esq., is in New Orleans, where he has been received with many marks of

courtesy and consideration. Corn in Egypt.-Sir Robert Peel recently nounced in parliament, that the British government had ordered a quantity of corn to be purchased in this country for the starving population of Ireland. Good! we wish it were sent across the Atlantic in the Ohio. A voyage for such a purpose would be beneficial to that huge dyspeptic.

Corpus Christi.-From all accounts, this place has become a meet rendezvous for every kind of wickedness and They had encamped on the Fish river, a little above Fort Ped-dissipation. Says a writer from this scene of drunkenness and

" In Case of War with England,"-the venerable Albert Gallatin estimates the annual expenditures of the Government, during the war, at \$77,000,000. But this is but one advances in the department of the Deux-Sevres, L'Yonne, La item. Our commerce with other nations amounts to \$100,- Haute Vienne, and La Charente Infericure. By considerable, 000,000 per annum, half of which would be annihilated by such

Colored Convention .- It is proposed by the colored

Gen. Jackson's Epitaph .- The Union, Nashville, Tenn., says the following will be the epitaph on Gen. Jackson's ombstone:-" Andrew Jackson, born on the 15th of March, 1767-died on the 8th of June, 1845."

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

Twenty-Two Days Later from Europe. GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA. Passage of Sir Robert Peel's Great Reform Bill in the House of Commons

Willmer & Smith's Times does not contain quotations or extracts from any of the English papers relative to the Oregon question. We infer from this that the leading London papers ave not had much to say upon the subject of late.

The French Chambers have voted a sum of money for the stablishment of a line of steamers between Havre and New

Mr. O'Connell is in very ill health. He is so feeble that he enters the House upon the arms of his son John, and once or twice when he essayed to speak, his voice was so feeble that he could scarcely be heard. PEEL'S NEW TARIFF RILL.

IMMENSE MAJORITY FOR MINISTERS.

For Sir Robert Peel's motion, Against it,

ling, there will be delay, but there will not, cannot be defeat. The events of the last few days show that the House of Lords will swallow the pill; with wry faces, it may be, like children taking medicine, but they will gulp it down, from a conviction of its necessity—combined, probably, with a conviction equally strong that they will be made to do so should they turn restive.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA. 3,300 British and Native Troops Killed and Wounded—and loss of 30,000 Sikhs—at Moodke® and Feroze-

shah.

The advices from Bombay, since the sailing of the Steamship Cambria, come down to January 17, and furnish accounts of one of the greatest battles ever fought by the British in India, in which they have sustained the known loss of 3,300, including the gallant Sale, Sir J. M'Caskell, and Major Broadfoot. When these accounts left the scene of action for Bombay, for transmission to England, there were several regiments from which returns had not been received, so that a further loss may be calculated moon.

hated at from 25,000 to 55,000 in kinet and woulded. The Shrt-sh loss in killed and wounded, it is to be feared falls little short f 3,300, including 50 European officers.

The opinions of M. Guizot and his course relative to this country in the Texas matter, Oregon, &c., and the ministerial policy has been sustained by the Chamber of Deputies by the large majority of 68 votes. This vote is important as it shows that henceforth that close and intimate union between France and the United States, which has hitherto existed, will exist no more—that the two countries are no longer united, as it were, for good and for evil fortune—that each will pursue its own path, without asking or caring whether it may please the other.

In the House, March 13, a very meager portion of it met at 11 o'clock. Toward the close of the sitting, Mr. Douglass of Ill. obtained the floor, and in the course of his speech, said that the democratic party was pledged on the subject of internal improvement, as well as to maintain our right to the whole of

Oregon.

Mr. Seddon asked him if he intended to say that Mr. Polk was subject to any reproach from the democratic party for hav-ing offered the compromise on 49.

Mr. Douglass replied, in effect, that the offer having been re-jected, the President would no longer have any excuse for accepting or offering such a compromise.

The Senate did not sit March 14. The Senate did not sit March 14.

In the House, Mr C. J. Ingersoll reported a bill making provision for the enforcement of certain provisions of the treaties of the United States. The crew of the Prussian ship Borussia, in 1843, while at New Bedford, refused to obey the captain—the Judicial authorities of Massachusetts were appealed to by the consul general, but Judge Story declined to interfere in the matter, on the ground that there was no law of the United States to give effect to a certain article in the treaty. This bill, as far as we could learn, is to give authority in similar cases, in future.

cases, in future.

The House went into committee of the whole. Mr. Bayly maintained that congress had no power to make internal improvements; and to do so would be in conflict with the consti-Mr. Andrew Stewart of Pa., made one of his characteristic

speeches on the tariff.

In the Senate, March 16, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate upon the Oregon question. He does not now consider the matter of importance; for it no longer assumes that the question cannot be settled by compromise. He considers the question speeches on the tariff. cannot be settled by compromise. He considers the question as having undergone a change since the discussion of it was commenced, and the position of the Senate and of the President was changed in regard to it. It was no longer a question of peace or war, because it was no longer to be considered that there could be no compromise.

In the House, the River and Harbor Bill was debated in com-

In Senate, March 17, Mr. Dayton's resolution, which was In Schale, March 11, Mr. Dayton's resolution, which was offered two weeks ago, was taken up and adopted. This resolution calls upon the President to inform the Senate whether there is any thing connected with or growing out of our foreign relations, which renders necessary an increase of the army or navy, and if so, to give his reasons therefor.

Mr. Berrien of Georgia, had the floor from yesterday, and occasion, the senate because the entire the senate of the senate the senate the senate of the senate the senat

Mr. Berrien of Georgia, had the floor from yesterday, and occupied some two hours in the delivery of a speech adverse to the resolution of Mr. Allen on the Oregon notice.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and immediately went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill. At 2 o'clock, after several speeches, the proposed amendments were unanimously rejected. At 4 o'clock the bill was reported to the House, which thereupon adjourned.

In Secute March 18, Mr. L. M. Clayton offered a resolution.

In Senate, March 18, Mr. J. M. Clayton offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of any correspondence with Great Britain on the Oregon question, if not incompatible with public interest. Laid over.

The resolutions in relation to Oregon were then taken up. Mr. Archer took the floor. He treats the question calmly, replying to Mr. Allen, who is every now and then rising to explain.

In the House, Mr. Martin, of Kentucky, moved that the com mittee of the whole be discharged from further consideration of the bill in relation to mileage.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up in the

Several amendments were offered, and discussed, and the bill laid aside, to allow the House to go into committee of the whole.
The river and harbor bill were then taken up in committee.
Many amendments were offered. One of them was offered
by Mr. Fries of Ohio, which was insulting to Mr. Schenck,
of Ohio, which caused much excitement all over the House.
Many motions were made, and cries of "order" heard from

every side.

The storm is now over in the House, and the committee is going on rejecting amendments.

# Notices.

NOTICE. The first class, Vermont Conference, will please meet at Springfield, June 8, at 9 o'clock A. M. The candidates will be examined singly. Let all be present at the commencement. Williamstown, Vt., March 18. D. Fill. D.

NOTICE.

The examining committee of the New England Conference will meet the classes to be examined on Tuesday, April 28, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Library Room of the Bromfield Street Chas. K. True, Ch'n.

TRUSTEES OF THE BIBLICAL INSTITUTE: The Trustees of the Biblical Institute who are to meet in this place on the 1st of April, will be directed to places of en

NOTICE.

The Lincoln and Waldo Ministerial Association will meet at Searsmont meeting house, May 11.

ESSAYS.—History of Methodism in Mainc—J. Atwell.

How to make Ministerial Associations interesting—J.

Thurston.
Utility of Ministerial Associations—J. C. Perry.
The difference between the feats of the Magicians and the miracles of Moses—M. R. Hopkins.
The possibility of utter Apostacy—E. M. Fowler.
The difference between Calvinism and Universalism—W.

McDonald.
Qualifications for the Ministry—T. Scott.
Comparative advantages of Circuits—A. Hatch.
Methodist Economy in England and America contrasted—
R. Walker.
Personality of Satan—W. J. Wilson.
Superiority of Christianity to Infidelity—S. W. Pearce.
Does the Bible teach the doctrine of Infant Baptism?—B.
Bryant.

Sermons.-J. Atwell, M. R. Hopkins. The brethren to

choose their own subjects.

SKETCHES.—I John 3:9—J. Thurston, J. Atwell, W. J. Vilson. Hebrews 11: 1—R. Walker, E. M. Fowler, A. Hatch. Revelation 12: 1—M. R. Hopkins, W. McDonald, B. Jones. Psalm 69: 9—B. Bryant, J. C. Perry, S. W. Pearce, G.

The second evening will be spent by the brethren in public meeting, relating their experience and giving an account of God's work on their respective charges.

It is requested that the brethren in the ministry, travelling and local, be present. Come, brethren, let us show our love to God's work and towards each other by being present at the commencement of the meeting.

God's work and towards commencement of the meeting. R. WALKER, Sec. pro tem.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. r, March 28 29 Georgetown, May 16 1'
r, April 4 5 Dresden, "23 2'
ro' Bridge, "11 12 Brunswick, "30 3'
sham, "18 19 Washington, June 6'
sett, "25 26 Bremen, "13 1'
aurg, May 2 3 Bristol, "21 2'
ch, "9 10 Boothbay, "27 2'
N. D. GEORGE, P. E.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. S. P. Williams, Peacham, Vt.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., TO MARCH 21.

in which they have sustained the known foss of 3,300, including the gallant Sale, Sir J. M'Caskell, and Major Broadfoot. When these accounts left the scene of action for Bombuy, for transmission to England, there were several regiments from which returns had not been received, so that a further loss may be calculated upon.

An Extraordinary Gazette gives the official account of all the military operations in this great struggle. The result is as decisive a victory as ever crowned the British arms, and equalled only by the field of Waterloo. On the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, with, at the lowest estimate, 80,000 men (of whom 20,000 or 30,000 were cavalry) and about 150 pieces of cannon of the largest calibre moves able in the field, and exquisitely finished—an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoleon.

The place at which this formidable host passed the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Lahore, the capital of the Puijaub, and within a much less distance of Ferozepore, the most advanced of the British posts. Ferozepore is about 15 or 20 miles from the point at which the Sikhs crossed theriver, if it is so much.

The invaders having established themselves and organized their force on the British side of the Sutlej, made some slight demonstration of attacking Ferozepore, having it on their tight. In this direction a division of 30,000 of the invaders lad proceeded about 25 miles to a place called Moodkee, when on the evening of the 18th, they were met by a part of the British army commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governar-ar-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who as second in command, took the field in person.

A fierce conflict ensued, in which the Sikhs lost the artiller articled to their division in number 17 guns. It was in Africa and the state of the surface of the six of the surface of the surface of the six of the surface of the surface

A. Kent—H. M. Blake—J. Keith—W. Sawyer—L. P. French (we cannot do as you propose, and therefore credit you the dollar—H. P. Cushing—L. Daggett, Jr.—F. Furber—H. C. Tilton—I. W. Huntly—N. Webb—O. C. Baker (we received §2 from H. Barnard in April last)—H. N. Macomber —K. Atkinson—S. Quimby (we credit C. H. M. to Aug. 1846)—H. Vincent—J. A. Mixter—J. L. Frasier—D. Thurston—B. H. Willis—D. S. Batchelder—B. Burnham—J. Harriman—S. B. Brackett—J. Perkins.

British army commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governard-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who as second in command, took the field in person.

A fierce conflict ensued, in which the Sikhs lost the artillery attached to their division, in number 17 guns. It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and General M'-Caskill fell. The contest proceeded languidly on the 19th and 20th, the armies on both sides being occupied with the burial of their dead, and the reorganization of their respective armies. During these two days, the British commander received some reinforcements; but the invaders having allen back upon their main body, probably 30,000 or 40,000, presented a prodigiously augmented force, when the shock of battle was renewed on the 21st at a place called Ferozeshah, about 12 miles in retreat from Moodkee.

At Ferozeshah the invaders had prepared a strong entrenched camp, which they stood prepared to defend with 100 pieces of their huge field artillery and 60,000 men. Imagination can scarcely depict the fury and the obstinacy of the two days' fight that must have preceded the capture of the invaders' camp, with all its material and artillery, and the utter dispersion of the invading army on the 22d December. The most fortunate escaped to islands in the Sutlej, or perhaps to the Punjaub hank, but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 in killed and wounded, The British loss in killed and wounded, it is to be feared falls little short of 3 200 including 50 European officers.

In 1, 1847:—

The opinions of M. Guizot and his course relative to this country in the Texas matter, Oregon, &c., and the ministerial policy has been sustained by the Chamber of Deputies by the large majority of 68 votes. This vote is important as it shows that heaceforth that close and intimate union between France and the United States, which has hitherto existed, will exist were, for good and for evil fortune—that each will pursue the other.

Congress of the Solon all.

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Congress of M. Guizot and his course relative to this Asian passon, M. Rich, Asenath Cook, Mrs. S. Larrabee, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. As. also, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. As. also, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. As. also, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. As. also, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. As. also, Pr. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. As. also, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. As. also, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. As. also, Pr. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. S. Larrabee, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. S. Larrabee, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. S. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. S. Larrabee, Mrs. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. S. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. S. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. S. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, Wm. S. P. J. Carpenter, Cyrus Washburn, A. McMurray, W

\$2 34 Adams, Harvey \$2 34 In full.
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3 00 " July 1, '46
3 In full.
4 00 " April 15, '46
In full.
2 00 " April 21, '46 Allen, Henry Ashton, Jas. Bardwell, Orange Blake, Zebulon Bigelow, Geo. Blasdell, R. S. Bigelow, Geo.
Bigsdell, R. S.
Babcock, H. C.
Brainard, Ira
Baker, John
Beunis, J. W.
Bennett, Lyra
Brown, J. W.
Barnard, Henry
Burnham, Wm. H.
Clapp, Geo. P.
Chaffee, Julius
Cunningham, N. A.
Cutter, Philanda
Cook, Chester
Clark, Daniel
Cluff, Sarah H.
Campbell, John Jr.,
Cashing, Mary
Camp, Sarah
Cheeney, Daniel
Cleveland, C. T.
Corey, Nancy
Case, James
Campbell, Daniel
Dexter, Amasa
Dudley, Geo. P.
Dodd, John J.
Dunton, Joseph Jr.,
Delano, Orlando
Donnell, Jotham In full. April 21, '46 May 1, '46 Jan. 1, '46 Mar. 15, '47 July 17, '46 March 1, '47 In full. July 1, '46 Feb. 15, '47 April 1, '46 Nov. 1, '46 Sept. 1, '46 Mar. 22, '47 " Oct. 1, '46
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" Jan. 1, '46
In full. Donnell, Jotham Davis, Sarah Emerson, Stephen Eaton, Martha Evans, Horace Edson, H. B. Jan. 1, '46 June 10, '47 Easton, Hannah In full. March 1, '47 July 1, '46 Jan. 1, '45 Fox. Daniel Fox, Daniel Fuller, Ephm. Frost, Ebenr. French, Rev. L. P. Fullerton, Mary Green, Rev. B. Gibbs, Watts Greathoa, Danl. Gilson, Benj. Gerrish, Hezekiah Goodrich, Edward Oct. 1, '46 April 1, '46 April 17, '46 Sept. 1, '46 In fall. In full.
Dec. 11, '46
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July 1, '46
March 1, '47
Feb. 10, '47
In full. Goodrich, Edward Godfrey, David Gray, Ira
Gray, Ira
Guile, Increase S.
Hunter, Thos.
Hunter, Chas. W.
Hall, J. Hall, J. Hartshorn, Emily Hamlet, Mary E. Howard, C. R. Hindrick, Hiram Huse, Joseph Hodgdon, Chas. Hurd, John In full.
Aug. 18, '46
May 1, '46
April 1, '46
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July 1, '46
July 20, '44
Oct. 15, '46
In full.
Jan. 1, '46
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March 1, '47 Hurd, John
Heath, David
Henry, F. A.
Irish, Albert
Johnston, J. W.
Jones, L. C.
Knight, Chas.
Knight, Prentiss
Kimball, Thos.
Lovett, Saml.
Luce, Edwin A.
Libbey, Hannah
Lamson, J. W.
Loring, Anmi
Lord, Augustine
Lobdell, Ebenr.
Luce, Ezekiel
Landers, Freeman
Lawrence, Anson Mar. 10, '47
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June 15, '47 Lawrence, Anson McKinstry, Wm. McKinstry, Provastos Miles, Sibel Miles, Sibel
Morrell, Joseph
Murray, Mrs. M.
Moor, E. W.
Morse, J. D.
Mixter, J. A.
Nosco, Oliver K. Nason, Oliver K. Newhall, B. M. Newnall, B. M.
Olcott, J. E.
Poland, Wm.
Proctor, Abby
Peaslee, Rhoda
Pratt, Joseph
Parker, Wm.
Prescott, Ezekiel Prescott, Ezekiel Prior, John Patten, Seth W. Patten, Jas. D. Priest, Sylvester Peebles, Almon Pitts, John Pepper, S. F. Quimby, Silas Rice, Lee Randlett, L. F. Ross, Danl. Reed, Mary Remick, Lydia July 1, '45 on account. on account.

July 1, '46 In full.

Jan. 1, '45 April 1, '47

Feb. 1, '46

Jan. 1, '46

Sept. 10, '46

May 1, '47

on account. Remick, Lydia Remick, Lydia
Sherman, Thos.
Sanborn, Lucy
Stevens, Sarah
Staniford, John
Sullivan, John
Sargeant, Chas.
Sias, A.
Sherman, J. W.
Stantial, Stephen
Sawyer, Wm.
Sherman, Ruth
Staples, Mrs. W,
Twombly, Alvah
Taylor, David
Tilley, E. L.
Tennent, Wm. C.

## MARRIED.

In this city, 19th inst., by Rev. 9. D. Bridge, Mr. John Kelley and Miss Ellen Porter, both of Boston.

In this city, the 22d inst., in the North Bennet st. Church, by Rev. Mr. Bridge, Mr. Moses Ricker and Miss Hannah S. Rench, both of Boston.

In Marlow, N. H., Sept., 1845, by Rev. F. Furber, Mr. Harvey Towne and Miss Sarah O. Seward, both of Stoddard. On Feb. 8, by the same, in the Methodist Church, Mr. Isaac F. Clark and Miss Clarissa A. Johnson, formerly of Nashua. On March 12, by the same, Mr. Williard L. Gee and Miss Rebecca C. Durant, both of Marlow.

In Marblehead, Jan. 29, by Rev. Wm. Rice, Mr. John Thompson, 2d, and Miss Mary E. Knight.
On Feb. 12, Mr. Stephen Chapman and Miss Hannah Pritchard.

On March 2 Mr. William T. Trofeer, and Miss March 2.

On Feb. 12, Mr. Stephen Chapman and Miss Hannah Pritchard.
On March 2, Mr. William T. Trefrey and Miss Martha Swett. Mr. John L. Smith and Miss Elizabeth Calley, all of Marblehead.
On March 5, Mr. Wm. D. Thayer, of Lowell, and Miss Ruth G. Wormsted, of Marblehead.
At Leominster, March 12, by Rev. T. H. Mudge, Mr. Alvin Sargent and Miss Rebecca Alexander, both of Lancayer.
In Watertown, March 9, by Rev. T. W. Tucker, Mr. Thos. F. Whitney and Miss Eunice Bates, both of Watertown.

#### DIED.

In Plainfield, Vt., Feb. 12, Susan Ellen, only child of H. P. and N. M. Cushing, aged 10 months. and N. M. Cueling, aged 10 months.

In Stratford, Conn., March 4, Theresa Ann, only child of Heary C. and Betsey A. Judson, aged 5 years and 5 months.

# Advertisements.

#### Charlestown Female Seminary.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 14th of April next, and continue seventeen weeks. A printed plan of the Seminary, giving information respecting teachers, books, terms, &c., will be sent to any order. Apply by letter, or otherwise, to the subscriber. March 25-4wis A. J. BELLOWS, for the Trustees. P. S. A Public Examination of the Pupils will be held on Thursday, March 26, commencing at half past 8 A. M. lw NOTICE.

GREAT PERIODICAL ARRANGEMENT. GREAT PERIODICAL ARRANGEMENT.

G. F. WELLS & CO. have made arrangements by which the Sabbath School Advocate can he had in any quantity, postage free, for 25 cents, and the Missionary Advocate for 12 1-2 cts.; the Mother's Assistant, the Illustrated New England Magazine, \$1.50; the Guide to Holicess, and all other New England monthly publications for the advance subscription price at the publication office. This arrangement, however, is made to accommodate the north of New Hampshire and Vermont. We cannot, therefore, at present, supply on these terms south of Lebanon and Woodstock. And they muss be invariably ordered by one verson, who alone must be responsed. be invariably ordered by one person, who alone must be respon

be invariably ordered by one person, who alone must be responsible to us.

Orders, therefore, will not be directed to Williams & Loveland, as noted in the Sabbath School Messenger, but to G. F. Wells & Co.

The orders must be accompanied with cash, postoge paid, as those works cannot be had until the eash is advanced. Let this be distinctly remembered.

G. F. WELLS & CO.

Newbury, Vt., March 13.

tf Mar.25

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. TARUADLE REAL ESTATE FUR SALESTHE beautiful situation opposite the Congregational Church in N. Wilbraham is offered for sale. The property is located in the immediate vicinity of that flourishing literary institution, the Wesleyan Academy. A house, 28 by 38, two stories high, a large barn, and other convenient out-buildings, together with 10 or 12 acres of excellent land, make it particularly desirable for gentlemen who are wishing to devote a particularly desirable for gentlemen who are wishing to devote a particularly desirable for gentlemen who are wishing to devote a particularly desirable for gentlemen who are wishing to devote a particularly desirable for gentlemen who are wishing to devote a particularly desirable for gentlemen who are wishing to devote a particular desirable for gentlemen who are wishing to devote a particular desirable for gentlements. together with 10 or 12 acres of excellent land, make it particularly desirable for gentlemen who are wishing to devote a part of their time to agriculture and have a family benefited by the Institution. To those acquainted with the village, nothing need be said of the peculiar attractions connected with a residence in the pleasant and quiet village of Wilbraham. The property will be sold on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory. For further information, please inquire at this offic, or direct ROBT. R. WRIGHT, Wilbraham.

N. B. If the property is not sold by the 1st of May, it will be offered for rent.

4w March 25

HOLMAN & Co. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

No. 70, Cornhill, Boston. HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, CAPPET BAGS, GLOVES, DRAWERS, SATCHELS, &c. J. B. HOLMAN.
N. B.—J. B. Holman, Proprietor of "Holman's Nature's
Grand Restorative."

Feb28

MALDEN FANCY DYE HOUSE,

OFFICE NO. 70 CORNHILL, A LL KINDS of Ladies' Dresses DYED AND CLEANSED with the original style of finish, and satisfaction war-

ranted.
Parasols and Suu Shades dyed whole.
Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts and Curtains cleansed and finished in the best possible manner. Also, Kid Gloves cleansed nd restored.

Merino and other kinds of Shawls, dyed Fancy colors, and

Merino and other kinds of Shawls, dyed Fancy colors, and borders preserved. Also, cleansed in the most perfect manner, and Fringes crimped like new.

Gentlemen's garments, of all descriptions, dyed and cleansed whole, with the original style of pressing: Dress and Frock. Coats \$1, and Pantaloons 50 cents.

Straw Bonnets dyed and pressed for only 25 cents. Leghorn Hats for 37 1-2 cts. All prices as low as at other establishments and satisfaction given in all cases or no charge made.

# (C) Goods sent for and returned, on leaving the address at the office, No. 70 Cornhill. GILBERT HAVEN, March 18 GILBERT Proprietor. Copartnership Notice.

N. S. SKINNER would respectfully give notice to hisfriends and patrons, that he has associated with him, inhis business, his son, S.A.MUEL N. SKINNER, and will continue the business under the firm of N. K. & S. N. SKINNER, at the same place he has occupied for the two years past,
chamber 37, Washington Street, and would carnestly request
all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as it
becomes very desirable to settle his former concerns.

Mar11

N. K. & S. N. Skinner

N. K. & S. N. Skinner

WOULD invite the attention of the public to a Choice Selection of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, which they are constantly replenishing from the new importations, and feel full confidence in giving assurance that their Stock will not be surpassed by any in the city, in goodness of quality and in extent and variety of style; and to those about to replenish their wardrobe would say, Call and see, and you will surely be gratified to find a place where you can get garments made in a style to suit your fancy, and in a manner of workmanship not surpassed by any establishment in this or any other country, and at such prices as will prove to be cheaper and, and more satisfactory in the end, than articles got up to appear cheap, but finally prove more expensive than a good article. All garments warranted to fit, and no person is expected to keep a garment with which he is not pleased. Remember

The American Pulpit. THE second volume of this periodical will be printed and published by Mr. S. Chism of Worcester, Mass., who is

Mar11

No. 37 Washington Street, (Up Stairs.)

2is2os

I published by Mr. S. Chism of Worcester, Mass., who is an excellent printer, and has had much experience in his profession. Mr. Chism has assumed the entire pecuniary responsibility of this work, and he intends to send out the second volume in an improved style. It is at the request of a large number of subscribers that the work will be continued, and the Editor and Publisher flatter themselves that they shall be able to make the next volume more valuable and interesting than the present. The subscribers who have not paid for the first volume are solicited to forward their subscription to Rev. R. S. Rust, Northfield, N. H. All communications relating to the editorial department should be directed to Rev. R. S. Rust, Northfield, N. H., and all touching the publishing department to Mr. S. Chism of Worcester, Mass.

Mar11-3t

The Musical Gazette,

DEVOTED to the interests of Church Music, Musical Education and the Sciences generally. TERMS—\$1 per annum: six copies for \$5. A specimen will be sent to any one desiring it. Address A. N. Johnson, Editor and Proprietor, Boston.

Mh 4-6t BOARDING.

## MILTON DAGGETT, No. 1 Suffolk Place, Boston-PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDING. Gentle-men and Ladies visiting the city, will find good accommoda-tions. Sept. 1 BRABROOK & PRUDEN, FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE,

NO. 43 Blackstone, North side, up stairs, between Hanover and Ann streets, Boston; where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, at extremely low prices, such as Carpets, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Wash-Stands, Toilets, Looking-Glasses, Bedsteads, Cradles, Sinks, Secretaries, &c.: Feathers by the bag, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Persons in want will do well to call before purchasing elsowhere, as every article will be sold at the lowest rates; and we shall endeavor, by strict attention to the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

Persons who have not the ready cash, can be accommodated by paying a small advance on delivery of the goods, the remaining payment or payments will be made to suit purchasers.

on account. Feb. 19, '46 March 1, '46 In full.

March 1, '47 Feb. 1, '47 In full. March 1, '47 Feb. 5, '47 Nov. 15, '46 Mar. 15, '46 July 1, '46 March 1, '46 Feb. 15, '47 Jan. 1, '46 July 1, '46 July 1, '46 March 1, '46 July 1, '46 July 1, '46 July 1, '46 July 1, '47 Jan. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '47

Tifley, E. L.
Tennent, Wm. C.
Tibbetts, Albion
Wood, Amasa
Woods, Royal
Welch, Wm.
Webster, Danl. K.
Walker, Wm.
Wright, R. R.
Wilson, Geo. W.
Wilson, Wm. W.
Willis, Thos.
Whitney, Leonard

N B. Boarding-Houses furnished at short notice. Beda and Bedsteads to let.

June 18 United States Furnishing Depot

REMOVED TO 97 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. T. R. HAWLEY & CO., Tailors and Outsitters, invite ab-tention to their rich stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIC MERES, VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, BRUSHES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UR-DER GARMENTS, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHLEFS, &C., Wholesale and Retail.

Please give us an early call.

T. R. HAWLEY,
Nov. 26 &m J, W. PATTERSON.

ree & Co. has proclaimed

and efforts of our

Tork about the 1st paid, addressed to Y., will be trans-

the Episcopal church by Rev. Dr. Strong; and in the

kindled, and was greater, it is feared, than most of us possess.

Wherever he has been stationed, he will be affect

the social relations of life, Br. M. was amiable. Due to epithet, which might be employed to describe his excellence as a son or brother, a husband or parent, a great promise of an abundant quantity of apple and pear blossoms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms, and if the buds were not cut off by a blight or a frost, a soms are some and a som or budget and a som or budget a some a som or budget and a som or budget a som or bu friend or companion, would tend so much to assuage the grief, which his death has poured through all of these tender relations of human life, as the delightful thought of him, which he desired a brother ever to

## LONDON CONVENTION.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

notes, which was at last accepted, on condition that she would fish hook. By a very delicate but ingenious machinery, as soon faithfully promise to let him know, if living, whenever she might as a fish attempts to nibble the bait on the hook, a second

From a table of the missions of the United Brethren, prepared by E. H. Reichel, it appears that the number of
stations, in 1841, was 61; the number of Missionaries and
teachers, (male and female) about 280; and the number of
converts, upwards of 60,000; and the number of communicants
about 20,000. There are eighteen schools located at different sections of the in Egypt. country, supported out of the school fund of the Nation. They

Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, has in press a volume entitled Scriptural Views of Slavery.

# very extent of its reception in a corrupt world."

Intelligence has been received from Mr. Slidell stating that he has not been recognized, but that the difficulty proceeded from the distracted condition of the country. There is nothing in the news to affect the peace of the two countries.

New Hampshire has voted with great unanimity to act of congress ordering the choice by districts has been denied and resisted by New Hampshire and Mississippi. The authority claimed by congress ought to have been asserted, and the case tried and settled somehow.

The Openion A latter from Weshington to the Pollings of the Protectionists numerically and politically. The vote was as follows:—

timere Sun, says:—

"There is a rumor in the city to-night that on yesterday a further correspondence was held between the British Minister and Mr. Buchanan, relative to Oregon, and that the prospect is in every way favorable to a speedy settlement. If this be true, the senate will be apprised of it on Monday.

The General Assembly.—The General Assembly of Virginia, says the Richmond Whig, adjourned on Friday, after a session of ainety-six days, and the passage of 219 acts and a number of resolutions. When the final adjournment took place, both houses were the most graphic types of a starvation Legislature which could be imagined. They were thin and spare to a degree unrivalled in legislative history.

Majority for the motion

During the twelve nights' debate, there were 103 speakers, 48 of whom advocated free trade, and 55 protection. Nearly all the talent of the house was in favor of the free-trade party, and foremost among the speakers on that side were Lord John Bright, Sir James Graham, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Sydney Herbert. The most effective speaker on the other side was Mr. D'Israeli.

Wilmer & Smith's Times says:—This majority is too potent for the landlords to struggle against. The safety of the measure is insured; and our transatlantic readers, engaged in commerce with England, may rest satisfied that Peel's commercial policy will become the law of the land. There will be wranging an appropriate discourse was preached at a degree unrivalled in legislative history.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. BENJAMIN BISHOP was called home, Dec 20, aged 79 years, 2 months. He had enjoyed constant consciousness of acceptance with God more than fifty years. Commenced preaching 1802; joined the New England Conference on trial and was ordained deacon 1809; joined in full and was ordained elder in 1811; travelled on Tuftonborough circuit, New Hampshire Dist.; Falmouth circuit, Portland Dist.; and Wethersfield circuit, Vermont Dist. In 1812 he located : but (as he said) "not to give up preaching, for he would as quick think of giving up the ghost." His labors, until within a few years, have been arduous, in calling sinners to repentance. For more than two hundred miles, in every direction from his home, he travelled "over all the land." All looked upon him as a faithful "servant of the Lord Jesus." Hundreds loved him as the well appointed instrument in their conversion.

For months before his departure, he heartily joined in the chorus of the apostle, "I am now ready," &c. Some, as they are about to join the throng "of the just made perfect," seem unconsciously to withdraw from our society. It was thus with Father Bishop. As he retired, he was frequently hailed, "You know me?"-"You've not forgotten me?" His shouts were often heard. "Glory to God! my soul is so full of heaven, I willingly forget all below."

Ere the spirit ceased to dwell in its earthy tabernacle, it seemed to stand secure upon the "blessed shore," regardless of all the deeds or words of mortals, save when from them he heard the name of "Jesus." Then "life immortal seized the clay," and on the flames of so divine a love, the soul was brought still nearer to its Thus he left us, adoring the "wondrous grace," the "boundless love," that us to "glory

"Hence our hearts melt, our eyes o'erflow, Our words are lost; nor will we know. Nor will we think of aught beside, 'My Lord, my love, is crucified.'

Lisbon, N. H., March 9. F. A. H. MRS. ELIZA W. TITCOMB, wife of John Tit-

comb, died of an internal cancer, Feb. 23, aged 47 years. Sister T. experienced religion some life has been like an even spun thread. She has lived only to do good, and in her death the poor have lost a benefactor, the church one of its most devoted members. She has left a husband, an adopted daughter, and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, but we mourn not as those without hope. Her end was peace, and, we trust, our loss is her eternal gain.

Concord, N. H., March 6. C. C. Burr.

Miss Emily Highy sweetly fell asleep in Jesus March 3. For many years she sustained the character of a "sojourner," and has belonged to this division of Zion's travelling army. Her sickness (disease of the lungs) was protracted and painful, yet the writer never witnessed such resignation, patience and reliance, mingled in one

Her parents, almost helpless by age and infirmity, have lost an earthly staff, on which they leaned with a parent's love. "Her sun has gone down while it is yet day;" but it set gloriously, without a cloud, to rise again on the eternal shore, where

" Sickness, sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more. God bless the bereaved household. Amen. S. DEAN.

who have passed their three score years, we submissively bow to him who doeth all things well. Our friends sicken, and step by step, we follow them to the last home, sympathizing with them in all their sufferings, administering the cup of consolation, and anticipating every want, until the last one is supplied: with what delight, we think over their last words; we seem to hold communion with them, having mingled in all their sufferings, and, with the Christian, in anticipation of entering into that rest, where they are free from sickness and from death. But in the death of our dear friend, it was not the privilege of those she most loved. From apparently perfect health, when every prospect of future happiness, and years of enjoyment seemed to beckon her onward, is she called in one short hour, to take the last look of weeping friends. A husband is thus deprived of a beloved wife; an infant, who will never lisp from his lip the endearing name of mother. No; that ear which would be quick to hear its softest cry, is hushed; that voice that would have been a solace in all its years, is now silent; and the last words that fell from those dying lips, were—" Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." And this is our consolation. And while a husband thus mourns his loss, may he be led to seek happiness, only in that religion which alone can support us when every earthly joy must fail to afford consolation. This, we have no doubt, was her support, as she made it her choice in life .-She was a member of the late Dr. Milnor's church, where she was much beloved. She will long be remembered by a large circle of sympathizing friends, to whom she was much endeared by her amiable disposition, which they will long

> Adieu dear friend, a long adieu; 'Till freed from earth, we meet above, Where husband, child, and kindred dear, Shall feel the wonders of his love.

SISTER HARRIET HUNTLY, daughter of Amos and Betsey Huntly, of New Alstead, N. H., died on the 10th inst., in the 22d year of her age. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church. As early as eight years of age, she gave good evidence that she had experienced religion, which she fully enjoyed and faithfully exhibited through life: and although her soul was destined to in habit a diseased furnace of affliction, yet it only served to refine her heart more fully. A number of her last days were days of extreme suffering. Being very much pressed for breath, she was able to converse with her friends but little; yet, supported by grace, she was not left to murmur or complain. A short time before she died, she exultingly exclaimed, "Lord Jesus, this night I shall be with thee, at rest." A. S. TINNEY. Gilsum, N. H., March 13.

SISTER SUSAN SWAIN, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ross, died in Skowhegan, Feb. 3, aged 23 years. Sister Swain experienced religion at a camp meeting when 16 years of age, and three years after joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a worthy member.

Her sickness was short but very painful, (occasioned by sleeping in a room newly plastered that was not thoroughly dried.) She endured her sickness with patience. May God sanctify her death to surviving friends. O. HUSE. Skowhegan, March 5.

SARAH F. TYLER, daughter of William and Judith Tyler, died in Pownal, Me., Jan. 19, aged 22 years and 10 months. She was converted in

counsel of a departed daughter and sister Durham, Me., March 2. S. P. BLAKE.

be reconciled to the will of the Lord. As she drew near her end, she was enabled to give up all into the hand of the Lord, and calmly fell J. L. HANAFORD. asleep in Jesus. Dedham, March 10.

## MINISTERIAL.

For the Herald and Journal

THE PASTOR A MODEL MAN.

Unless our ideas of pastoral character be essentially defective, the faithful pastor, in all matters of morals and religion, should be the model for the imitation of his flock, beneath the Scriptural proviso, that they follow him only as he follows Christ. There are occasions when it is necessary to comply with the prejudices of the people, and it is characteristic of a prudent pastor to know when such necessities occur, and not to contend with, but surrender to them. The great exemplar of evangelical pastors could, in minor matters, accommodate himself to the predilections and prejudices of all. When among the Romans, twelve years since. Since her conversion her he could conform to their national peculiarities, and in conventional usages, could become all things to all to men. But alas for Christianity, when such declarations are made to shelter ministerial cowardice and complacency; when they are so construed as to cover moral action, or, rather to sweep away the code of moral obligation altogether; and when beneath the shelter of an example so prostituted, the minister of Christ, through fear of offence, withholds doctrines which are vital to Christianity, and fundamental to salvation. Well may we exclaim on the occurrence of such a calamity, "then is the offence of the

Within proper limitations, the pastor should be model man-" an example to the flock." He should not change his position to accommodate level with himself. In his public ministrations the unity of his spirit. the faithful pastor would deem it criminal to accommodate the pulpit to the pew, and in his pastoral visitations we should deem it equally criminal to cringe to error in any of the protean forms Ministers on both sides of the Atlantic, arise and in which it assails him. As he is bound not to suf-shake hands across the ocean. Let not only ecfer sin upon his people, so is he equally bound to clesiastical greetings be interchanged in printed rebuke and correct those errors which lead to sin, communications, but letters filled with all the Wapping, S. Windsor, Ct., March 9.

Mrs. Ellen W., wife of James Motley, died in New York city, on Monday, January 19th, of disease of the heart; aged 20 years and 10 months. When death removes from us those who have passed their three score years, we suberrors, and unhorse them from their favorite hobbies, is an unpleasant and thankless task. It were much easier to pass on, and let the error would hasten to its consummation the destiny of grow, than to tear one's hands by plucking it up by the roots; but when duty is the question, we see no possible alternative. And we would extend our strictures a little farther, and assert it as our settled conviction, that in the common walks of life, the pastor should endeavor to elevate his people to his own ideas of propriety. Unless this be done, how shall he confer upon the church the knowledge which superior advantages have confered upon him, and what are our hopes of the general improvement and progress of our people? When the requisite knowledge is ours, it is as easy to do right as wrong, and common experience has taught almost every one that it takes no longer to conform to the common proprieties and conventional usages of society, than it does to contend against them. Our position then is this; that not only in the higher deportments of his calling, but

For the Herald and Journal.

should be a model man, and exert the full meas-

ure of his pastoral influence to raise his people to

his own sense of right and propriety. J. T. P.

## TO MINISTERS OF JESUS CHRIST.

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES Reverend Gentlemen,-" He that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him." This is the great constitutional fact of Christianity.-And God is one, and he is love; and all who dwell in him, must dwell together in unity, though locally divided by seas and oceans. As neither the length nor breadth of the universe, nor height, nor depth, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, can intersect or dilute the unity of the God of love, so neither of these things, nor all of them, can separate But drear is its void-and its coldness how chilling; true Christians from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus, or interrupt or weaken the unity of that divine connection. For the hearts of all fruit-bearing Christians on earth are grafted into the O, keen, keen the neguish the now childless mother heart of Christ, and thus they are brethren by ties, by ligaments of unity, unknown to any relations And known to her soul and its God, but none other, f mere human consanguinity. Now, in view of this blood relation to Christ, of a brotherhood of closer ntimaces than those that fraternize the angels about the throne on high, let me call your atten- THE DYING MOTHER AND HER BOY. tion to a moral phenomenon now culminating in the commercial world, as a harbinger-star of a great apocalypse. The two great Anglo-Saxon to visit a dying female. On entering the humble nations, evidently designed, by the very elements cottage where she resided, he heard in an adjoinof their character and position, to evangelize and ing room, an infant voice. He listened, and uplift the human race, have appeared to be on found it was the child of the poor dying woman the eve of war, a calamity which would be felt to the farthest habitation on the globe. Foreseeing the ruin in which such a fratricidal war would involve the wealth of self-interest, the existence of to a Sabbath school, and there have been taugh commerce, and the whole net-work of social re- to read my Bible; and there learned that 'whe lations and pecuniary affinities which long years my father and mother forsake me, thou wilt take of international trade have thrown around the me up.' This comforts me, now that my poor two nations, the merchants of Great Britain have mother is going to leave me; may it comfor to the highest principles in the religion of the too! and pity my poor dear mother, and help me Ledger, to induce them to use all the influence to say, thy will be done." He ceased, and the they can exert on their government to avert the dire calamity of war. In their earnest and graphic exposition of the evils of war and the blessings ing with you." "Yes," said she, making an efof peace, they say, not exactly in the language fort to rise, "he is a dear child. Thank God he of the Bible, but in that of a commercial of the same Revelation, "Godliness is Great myself, but he has read that blessed book, the Gain;" peace, universal peace, is universal prosperity; the pecuniary benefits of having the Kingdom of God and his righteousness established am a sinner; I have heard from him of Jesus throughout the world, render obedience impera- Christ, and I do, as a poor sinner, trust in him.

a revival under the labors of the Rev. James wisdom of the children of this world in their gen-Thwing in 1843, and joined herself to the Meth-odist Episcopal Church. At the commencement that all the interests which absorb their attention, of her sickness she was dissatisfied with her spir-itual state; but as death approached, her heart relied on the Rock of her salvation, and now her that the Ledger, the Bible of Commerce, is a unwavering faith became the sheet anchor of her gospel of peace; and, as if a commercial duplisoul. She was enabled to part with all without a cate of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, lifts up its murmur or a sigh. In the final conflict she cast balance sheet against all war, enjoining upon all herself, without reserve, on the bosom of her true disciples of Mammon to live in peace and God. Her last hours were distinguished by the unity with all men. In other words, they are presence of her Savior. May the surviving rel- trying to evangelize the world with the Ledger, atives cherish the recollection of the pathetic instead of the Bible; to Christianize the race inversely, or for "all these other things" that follow inevitably in the train of Christianity. Now, when there is imminent danger that the Kingdom of God and his righteousness will be over MISS MARY WIGHT died in Dedham, March 5, thrown in the hearts of men by a war between aged 29 years. She was converted more than the two nations, these merchants, these inverse years since in Boston, since which time she Christians, run out in the thoroughfares of the has been an active and uniform member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her disease was "Great is Christianity! great is Christianity!" consumption; her sufferings severe; yet she bore With their Ledgers in their hands, full of the pethem all patiently. During her sickness, she cuniary records of Godliness, they shout, "Peace once expressed a desire to recover, that she might on earth and good will to men!" See with what be a blessing to her aged mother, but wished to faith they resort to the principles of their commercial morality to do just what the sublimest doctrines of Jesus Christ were designed to do in fraternizing mankind! See them at work endeavoring to tie the two great Anglo-Saxon nations together with the tow strings, the cotton yarn of commerce! as if they were the strongest

onds of union that could connect hearts divided

Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, will you suffer the sublime religion you teach to be outrun in beneficence by the religious code of Mammon Will you permit the day-book of the merchant to out-speak the New Testament of the Son of God. in denouncing war, and proclaiming the bless-ings of peace? Shall these citizens and artizans of Ephesus drown the voice of the children of the Most High by their shoutings of " Great is Christianity! Great is Christianity! Great are the commercial benefits of Christianity!-Great is Peace!" Will you, the ordained colleagues of the angels who sang, circling the cradle of your Redeemer, "Peace on earth, and good will to men," will you let the echo of that anthem go back to heaven, merely from the lips of the disciples of Mammon? Shall British Merchants say to American Merchants, "Let us dwell together in unity, for a common interest makes us brethren;" and shall there be no fraternal greetings exchanged, at such a juncture, between the Ministers of Jesus who are divided only by the Atlantic? Awake! the call is loud!-the publicans and money changers of this world are crowding into the kingdom of heaven: they are bringing their doves and cattle and all their pecuniary interests into the Temple of the holy God, for protection from the ruthless hand of war.-Awake! the surges of human existence are stirred with the alarum, "Awake! and Christ shall give thee light!" light to lighten the Gentiles to higher gospel than the revelation of commerce! Now is the time to say to the world, that there are interests periled and destroyed by war, that never bore record on the leaves of the Ledger: to say to Anglo-Saxon Merchants who are trying to tie the ever varying phases of the popular mind; but their countries together, with the attenuated upon every question of right and duty, maintain-threads of trade, that British and American Chrising his own commanding position, unaffected by these changes, he should exert the full measure strong as the heart-strings of the Son of God, of his pastoral influence in raising his people to a merged in his love, dwelling together in him in

Now is the time to unite Anglo-Saxon Christians in a brotherhood whose moral power shall be felt all over the world. Let, then, the gospel them, two kindred nations. Such a social movement, co-operating with the one I have noticed, the Anglo-Saxon race, and the period when "na-

tions shall learn war no more. ELIHU BURRITT. Worcester, U. S. A.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE EMPTY CRADLE.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

She sits by the cradle with sadness and sighing, And holds the small shoe that her fair infant wore Her black-ribboned bonnet beside her is lying. And dark are her feet from the path they 've come o'er; For she has been out where the light breeze was sweeping in the common walks of life, the Christian pastor The drops from the flowers, which the night had been weepin Around the fresh grave where her loved one was sleeping So soundly its mother could wake it no more.

> Twas there she sped forth, when the morn was yet blushing With rose-tints and saffron the mild Orient sky; And there was she bowed, while the hot tears were gushing To shower the cold clods from her wo-clouded eve. She whispered-she called-but her child did not hear her; Her lips to its bed she brought nearer and nearer; -Than life, with all else, O, she felt it were dearer Her darling to clasp but a moment-and die.

or this was the hour, when, in beauty awaking, Her babe had been wont her glad soul to illume And now her worn heart-strings were bleeding and breaking The glory of morn wrapt her spirit in gloom; And death and the grave seemed their suppliants spurning, When back, in despair to her chamber returning, All drooping and lorn, and with fond bosom yearning, She sought from the cradle what lay in the tomb.

With soft infant breathings it soothes not her ear 'Tis grief's bitter essence all round it distilling; Her cherub is gone-and death's loneliness here. Retires in her babe's empty cradle to smother; The weight of her wo and the price of her tear.

A gentleman was not long since called upon addressed the merchants of America, appealing and may she go to heaven, and may I go there

given me. I am going to die, but I am not the moment when his arm is raised to inflict chasafraid; my dear child has been the means of saving my soul. O! how thankful am I that he they parent. The heart loathes the hand that cor-

## TEMPERANCE.

was sent to a Sunday school!"

For the Herald and Journal.

THE TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE. Hark! the temp'rance clarion sounds-

Of King Alcohol! See her banners waving high. While his vanquished legions fly: Hear the shout that rends the sky-"Lo the foemen fall!" Haste, ye brave, for fame who pine,

To the lengthening battle line: In a mighty phalaux join, Prove your valor now. Here is fitting work for you-Cause where noblest deeds are due Victory here, with glory true, Decks the warrior's brow

Christian heroes, who, ere long, Hope to chant the victor's song, Round our bloodless standard throng. Combat valiantly. No ensanguined blades we bear: No destructive weapons wear: Brethren from the tyrant's snare

Ye who sigh o'er human wo, For the soul all else forego, Join to quell our common foe, Watchmen o'er an erring race-Heralds of redeeming grace-Boldly claim the foremost place

When the field shall be obtained, And the final conquest gained, Let the monster fell be chained And to darkness hurled: Then shall truth all hearts refine-Gratitude our laurels twine-Virtue's hallowed light shall shine

O'er a ransomed world. Roston, February.

## SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal A THOUGHT.

In the county of H-, in S. C., where horse stealing has become so common as to excite little surprise and opposition, (except from a few fanatic religionists, so called,) one of the rules adopted and commonly acted on is this: "Any horse coming into the enclosure of a citizen of this county may be taken, marked and appropriated as the property of such citizen."

Rising early one morning, Mr. A. (one of the fanatics alluded to above) found five horses had strayed into his enclosure. Knowing the rule above quoted, and that it was practically carried out by his neighbors, and that turning the horses into the street would certainly result in their total loss to the owners, he resolved to take advantage of the rule which secured him their undisturbed possession, till such time as he could restore them to their owners. As he expected, the report was soon circulated that he had joined the fraternity of horse thieves-he was, at least, sanctioning by his example the iniquitous practice, &c. Mr. A said little more than to state his reasons for his course, and left certain ultraists in an adjoining neighborhood to rail to their hearts content. In due time, the horses were returned to their own- need not notice; the fact is obvious and the effect ers, from whom he received many thanks, which, with the approval of his conscience, was all the barrass the reformer; while if they receive too he desired But in consi most violent, vindictive and unrighteous prejudice to which these owners had long been subjected, in consequence of their uncompromising opposition to horse thieving, and justly fearing that if they retook their horses, they would be wrested from them by violence, and themselves maltreated, and knowing from the appearance of the barns that they would be in good and safe hands if left with Mr. A., they earnestly requested Mr. A. to retain them till such time as they could receive them safely. To this Mr. A., after mature reflection, consented, notwithstanding he well knew it would bring upon him undeserved and unmeasured censure. But he had the moral courage to dare the effort, and his integrity sustained him.

The above supposititious case illustrates, as I believe, fairly the case of many (so called) slaveholders in the Southern church. The application is easy; but I do not intend a controversy. I simply wish to present the above as expressive directly or by implication, the whole body of New England Methodists are falsely presented as ultra abolitionists, the Methodist Episcopal Church as many departures as now exist. South branded as horse thieves, men stealers, &c., and all or any union with them scouted as preposterous, wicked, &c., by which Drs. Bond and Elliot, and such others as desire an honorable and religious pacification of our church difficulties, are proscribed, and "things as they are" held to be a correct expose of the generality of New England Methodists. With such views, I have, and desire to have, no sympathy; and, whatever may be said to the contrary, I believe that comparatively very few have. I solemnly think that their repetition and discussion is productive only of evil. I would that my brethren would desist, and pray for the peace of Jerusalem. Neither Drs. Bond and Elliot, nor those entertaining their views, will be likely to adopt those advocated as New England Methodisti opinions by certain writers. Those who have been unjustly stigmatized as pro-slavery because they could not conscientiously approve of what they deemed ultra abolition measures, will be content to let things remain as they really are, provided those who differ from them will not misrepresent and keep up a bootless agitation. have had enough of discussion; may we in future have more prayer, and every one prepare to give an account of himself to God. R. S. T. February.

# YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A FATHER'S CARE FOR HIS SON. Beautiful and becoming in the the eyes of the parent to the child. Alas! how little does the nthinking spirit of youth know of the extent of its devoted ness. There sits the froward, fretful, indolent boy. The care that keeps perpetual watch over his moral and physical safety, he mishas been sent to a Sunday school. I cannot read ture wants, he denounces as sordid avarice. He dwellings. turns from his father's face in coldness or in anger. Boy! Boy! the cloud upon that toil-worn

rects thy errors; and not for worlds would he use "the rod of reproof," did he not perceive the necessity of crushing his own feelings, to save thee from thyself.

## THE POOR BOY'S RESOLUTION.

No! no! I am not poor enough for that! That man thinks because I have an old hat and patched clothes, that I am ready to sin for a shilling.

No! no! I have been too long at Sunday school. to consent when sinners entice me.

He thinks I am a fool, because I will not sell papers on Sunday. Suppose I made two shillings. Two shillings would be a great deal; it would buy me a new cap; it would mend my dear old mother's broken windows. But no, no! Get thee behind me, Satan! God can provide for us; but he forbids me to sin. Suppose I had the two shillings in my hand. Would the money make me easy? Would it cure the pain of my conscience? Would it buy my pardon for breaking God's law?

Let me be poor. Better poor than wicked. If I can only have a sweet inward feeling that Jesus Christ loves me, I can bear to be poor.

I mean to go away to some place by mysel and kneel down, and pray to God to pardon all my sins, for Christ's sake. And then I will be seech him to give me a strong heart, and a brave mind; so that I may be stout and firm, when people tempt me to sin. Yes, I feel better this moment, I am sure, than if I had two shillings in every pocket .- Y. P. Gazette.

#### GOOD FOR EVIL.

A little boy came to his mamma one rainy afternoon, as he returned from school, and said. "Mamma, may I go just down the street with a little girl that goes to our school?' She replied, "No, my son, it rains."

He said, " Why, ma, I must go." "Well, then," said his mother, "go, if you

On his return, she asked if the little girl was a favorite of his. He said, "O, no; she treats me very ill, worse than any other scholar in school."

"Then why do you wish to go with her?"

He said, "You have taught me that we must do good to them that despitefully use us, and she had a chair to take home, and I did not know of any other way to do her a kindness, so I thought would carry it for her, and that would be rewarding good for evil."-S. S. Adv.

For the Herald and Jonrnal.

# PHONOGRAPHY.

Br. Stevens,-The subject of Phonography has attracted considerable attention of late, and elicited notices, favorable and unfavorable, in the

public prints. As I have seen favorable notices of it in your paper, I wish a little space for some remarks through the same medium. The enterprize of reducing to order our barbarous orthography, or substituting a better, is certainly a commendable one, but, as certainly, it is attended with no little difficulty. Its success

will depend not only upon the independence and perseverance of those who lead in it, but, also, upon the skill displayed in so arranging and conducting the plan as most readily to obviate difficulties and most effectually to command the confidence of community. A circumstance that perhaps, as generally as any, serves to retard the progress of improvement, is, that even persons of intelligence are disposed to receive or reject without due investigation. The causes of this I eration of a readily, they do not afford the assistance, by suggesting alterations, the necessity of which they might more readily discover than he, and for the

want of which the enterprise fails. There seems one grand defect in the scheme for reforming our orthography now before the public-it attempts too much.

People will not readily embrace great changes Many a good thing has failed simply because we have not been used to doing so. no use of quarrelling with this notion of men; nor is it wise to ridicule it too much. It is a conservative principle; and if it were not so, it is in human nature, and we must act in reference to it. Men may be led, but will not be driven.

Again, the scheme is not sufficiently founded upon the fundamental principles-the origina structure of our orthography as it now exists. A common objection to a reform of this kind has been, that it would destroy the connection between our language and those from which it is derived. This objection will weigh differently in of the views of the really conservative portion of different minds. With the writer it is confessedthe Methodist Episcopal Church in New England ly of some force, and has served to reconcile him on the subject of slavery, and as a permanent, to the absurdities of our spelling. But a slight unchangeable demur to such doctrines as are examination has convinced me, that our spelling from time to time put forth, and by which, either might be greatly simplified, in such a way as in very many cases to bring it nearer to the original of the words, without producing any greater or

I shall not pretend to much order in marks that follow. Either K or C might be dropped. I should like to retain K, as belonging to the most ancient alphabets; but C is of more convenient form. It originated in the Latin, or perhaps Etruscan, and is said originally to have been uniformly hard. We should write public, and derive from it pulisity; but what worse is this than to derive from the same publish?

Q is altogether useless. It belonged to the most ancient alphabets, but long since lost in whatever it differed from K. I have been surprised in examining the words beginning with this etter, to find so many from languages in which Q is not used, so that it conceals, instead of being a clue to the derivation of the word. This will be seen on examining Webster's or Johnson's larger Dictionaries.

We ought to have a character for th. The Anglo-Saxon had one, but the servility of our forefathers to the French and Latin, despoiled us of this, as well as introduced the Q. We have other monstrosities, memorials of the

of the Norman conquest, but that serve to conceal the origin of the word. League comes from the Latin through the French. Latin is liga: if our i were, as in all the languages of continental Europe, sounded like e long, we should have lig pronounced leeg. This would at once preserve the likeness to the Latin and mark the connexion with ligature, ligament, &c. If this change in the power of the vowel i were adopted, it would bring many words back to a nearer resemblance to their originals. For beer we should have bir the very spelling of the Saxon. We have e contracted from the æ of the Latin for the Greek or paternal God, is the unwearied attachment of the as in economy, formerly spelled accommy—i would be nearer the Greek.

Our awkward ough, augh and igh marked guttural sound among our forefathers. But now that has given place to a more delicate sound, there is no more reason we should retain this names unjust restriction. The foresight that de- clumsy style of spelling than that we should renies itself many a comfort to provide for his fu- tain their clumsy style of dress, or carriages, or

In the classification of vowel sounds, Mr. Pit man makes two sounds of u in cur and u in curry, brow has been placed there by anxiety-not for the former long and the latter short. Most or self, but for an impatient, peevish son, whose pil- thoepists make this but one sound, the short sound low he would gladly strew with roses, though corresponding to o long in note. If this letter (o) tive and lucrative. Now, then, just notice the I hope he will preserve me. I hope he has for- thorns should thicken around his own. Even at were used for both the long and short sounds in a

multitude of words where the o is now sounded

like u short, there would be no change.

But I have already said more than I intended. If somebody, more able than myself, will present a feasible scheme of reform in our orthography, or show conclusively that Phonography is such a scheme, my object will be secured. I will just add, that the error noted above, in his scheme of vowel sounds, is not, in my opinion, the only one, but I wished less to find fault, than to throw out some views on the general subject. February 11.

### SKETCH OF D'ISRAELI.

Never in my life had I been so struck by a face, as I was by that of D'Israeli. It was deadly, almost lividly pale; and from beneath two finely arched eyebrows blazed out two intensely black eyes. I never have seen such another pair, either before or since. His physiognomy was strictly Jewish. Over a broad high forehead were ringlets of coal black, glossy hair, which, combed away from its right temple, fell in luxuriant clusters or bunches over his left cheek and ear, which it entirely concealed from view. There was a sort of half-smile, half sneer, playing about his beautifully formed mouth, the upper lip of which was curved, as we see in the portraits of Byron. I could not but imagine that, while listening to the most sweet voices of the multitude, he despised the clodhopper in his heart, so sarcastic was at times his expression. He was very showly attired in a dark bottle-green coat, a waistcoat of the most extravagant pattern, the front of which was almost covered with glittering chains, and in fancy pattern pantaloons. He wore a plain black stock, but no collar was too be seen. Altogether, he was the most intellectual exquisite I had ever seen.-Cosmopolitan.

## A THOUGHT FOR THE TIMES.

I have seen such sin in the church, that I have often been brought by it to a sickly state of mind. But when I have turned to the world, I have seen sin working there in such measures and forms that I have turned back again to the church with more wisdom of mind, and more affection to it, tainted as it is. I turn in such states of mind, to two portraits in my study. John Bradford, and Archbishop Leighton. These never fail, in such cases, to speak forcibly to my heart. that, in the midst of all, there is pure religion, and to tell me what religion is .- Cecil's Remains.

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Vol. XVII

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